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12 May 1981

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ANTI-TERRORIST EXPERTS FROM UK ADVISING WA OFFICIALS

Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 24 Mar 81 p 40

[Text]

Two British counter-terrorism experts who were involved in the successful handling of the Iranian Embassy siege in London last year spent yesterday passing on some of their experience to their counterparts in Perth.

The visitors are a senior London police officer, Deputy Assistant Commissioner John Dellow, and an official of the British Home Office, Mr. Hayden Phillips.

Their visit was arranged by the Federal and State governments.

In a joint statement yesterday, the Federal Minister for Administrative Services, Mr. Newman, and the Deputy Premier, Mr. O'Connor, said that the visit was consistent with Australia's condemnation of the use of terrorism as a political weapon.

Australian governments were unanimous in their determination to ensure that all possible measures were taken to prevent the spread of violence in Australia, they said.

The British officials said that the handling of the embassy siege had raised the stocks of Britain's counter-terrorism forces and many other countries had since sought advice from Britain on anti-terrorist measures.

They said they would concentrate mainly on planning and strategy in their talks with Australian officials.

Mr Dellow said that it was theoretically possible for a country's counter-terrorist capability to be misused by politicians against sections of a community.

However, he believed that there were checks and balances which would prevent this from happening in an informed Western democratic nation.

He said that Australia faced some special problems in combating terrorism because of big distances and the federal system of government, which divided areas of responsibility.

In Britain it had been found that the best defence against terrorism was to be prepared for it.

CSO: 4220/6013

TEXT OF PRESIDENT RAHMAN'S NATIONAL DAY ADDRESS

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 26, 29 Mar 81

[26 Mar 81 pp 1,8]

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman said in Dacca on Wednesday night that a strong socioeconomic and administrative structure with effective planning at national level were essential for building 'a strong economy' based on self-reliance, reports BSS.

Addressing the nation on the Radio and TV network on the eve of 10th anniversary of Independence Day today (Thursday) the President said the task of making the life of the people meaningful is very difficult.

To build the economy, he said, 'a strong socioeconomic and administrative structure, formulation of effective planning at the national level and above all maintenance of law and order, political stability and disciplined social environment were essential. He said along with political freedom and sovereignty we will have to ensure economic self-sufficiency and prosperity to reach the fruits of independence to people.'

The president said the people did not accept the one-party rule with the moves taken for introduction of such political, social and economic system. "This move not only hampered our progress but for this we moved backward."

He also referred to steps taken to establish democracy and the election to work the process and added the Gram Sarkars in the 68 thousand villages would play 'a leading role in building socioeconomic infrastructure.'

Bismillahir Rahmaner Rahim

"Dear Countrymen.

"Assalamu Alaikum.

"Let me express my gratitude to the Almighty Allah on the eve of observance of historic Independence Day. On this day ten years ago in 1971 by the grace of Allah the people of the country united against the foreign rulers and exploiters and made the country independent. Behind this fight for independence lies history of long decades of valiant struggle and selfless sacrifice of our forebears.

"We are, therefore, eternally indebted to our forebears on the one hand, and on the other, to the thousands of martyrs on whose supreme sacrifice and blood we have achieved our independence. They have laid down their lives so that we and our posterity could live in happiness, peace and prosperity in an independent sovereign country.

"The gratitude of the entire Bangladeshi nation will keep the memory of those immortal martyrs ever shining. On this auspicious occasion, I on behalf of the entire nation, salute and felicitate all our valiant freedom fighters, especially those fighting brothers and sisters who had been injured in the war.

"The basic reason of our poverty and backwardness is the curse of centuries of exploitation, subjugation and colonial rule. That is why the significance of independence is immense and at the same time full of meaning.

"Along with the political freedom and sovereignty we will have to ensure economic self sufficiency and prosperity. Because we want to make the life of our people meaningful and reach the fruit of independence to them. But it can be said without doubt that the task is very difficult. You know that the years after we attained our liberation was a bad time for us. During this time the country had to pass through a very unfavourable situation and the economy of the country was on the brink of collapse. Now we have to build a strong economy which will be based on self-reliance and to attain this objective we will have to fully utilise the huge manpower and whatever natural resources we have. For this a strong socioeconomic and administrative structure formulation of effective planning at the national level and above all maintenance of law and order, political stability and disciplined social environment were essential.

[29 Mar 81 p 3]

[Text] Following is the text of remaining part of President Ziaur Rahman's message on the occasion of Independence and National Day.

"We have to face the problem by quickly importing foodgrains from foreign countries by spending several hundred crore Taka from our hard earned foreign exchange. It was a hard test for the whole nation and we have faced it with courage. The Second Five Year Plan, which started by this time, will make the country self-reliant after its successful implementation. It will have good effect on all spheres of our national life. To achieve the goal of self-sufficiency, the peaceful revolution is in progress. The target of the first phase of the revolution is to double our foodgrains production within five years.

"With this aim in view, we have taken up programmes of excavation and re-excavation of canals on voluntary labour basis throughout the country which will enable us to produce three crops in a year. We have received tremendous response from the people for this work and hope that we will not only be self-reliant in food in the coming days but also export a huge amount of food grains. This proved that our people are not reluctant to work and if they are guided correctly they can do any thing. Those who are leaders amongst us must realise the truth and should build themselves up accordingly.



"Accordingly we have removed the curse of illiteracy from 25 lakh people during one year on voluntary basis and this process will continue till we attain success in making all of our people literate.

"Great enthusiasm is also found amongst the people in the family planning sector and quite a large number of men and women are coming forward for sterilisation and adopting other birth control measures. Our aim is not to exceed our population beyond 10 crore. If it exceeds instability will prevail in political and socio-economic arena and the existence of the country will be at stake.

"Our main objective is to develop rural areas. People have to be socially and economically organised to ensure proper utilisation of all our natural resources because 90 per cent of the population live in villages. We have realised that the village which is the basic unit of our socioeconomic system has so long remained neglected. We have initiated to form Gram Sarkars in the 68 thousand villages of the country, which will play a leading role in building socioeconomic infrastructure in the country. Surely, we have to repose our confidence in the people. They should be given power, sense of responsibility should be injected in them and their ability should be employed in nation building. This is the only way to make the country strong and self-reliant. And for this we have restored the power to them through Swanirvar Gram Sarkars. It is the power that was snatched away from them by colonial rulers.

Coal, limestones, hard rock, natural gas and sea fish, are some of the huge deposits of natural resources in the country. We shall continue all-out efforts to exploit and utilise them properly. In fact work in that direction has already got under way and Insha Allah within two or three years, we shall achieve good results from it.

"Side by side with the agricultural revolution we have taken steps for a similar revolution in the country's industrial field. Because we know that these two are complementary, therefore, without a revolution in the industrial field it is not possible to effect a revolutionary change in agriculture. Together with organising the people politically socially and economically, we have also taken steps to reorganise the administration in order to make the revolution successful.

"Our political social and economic life is guided by the ideals and programme of Bangladeshi nationalism. This consciousness of this nationalism is taking us forward on the path of prosperity, consolidating our independence and national sovereignty and on this basis we could secure our rightful place in the comity of nations. Ties of friendship with all the countries of the world have developed today. Our relations with neighbouring countries are being developed and strengthened. Every one has now a clearer ideas than at any time in the past of our outlook, our prestige has gone up higher than before in the international field. We have been able to get our rightful place in the Islamic world in the Non-aligned Movement and in the Third World as a whole. Over and above we are pursuing an independent foreign policy.



"All these are only beginning of our progress towards strengthening national independence and sovereignty and consolidating the solidarity and prosperity. We have to face many odds and traverse a long way yet to reach the destination. As a nation, we are determined to march forward unitedly with a consciousness of fixed objectives patriotism and respectability. We must be active to work without hesitation to realize the national objective and keep our confidence in the people. We should not forget that people are the source of all our power.

"Before concluding I once again call upon you to work hard and make sacrifices. Because by this way we would be able to translate into reality the golden dreams of thousands of people who had made supreme sacrifice for the cause. This is also the only way to repay the debt of blood which brought our independence in 1971.

"Khuda Hafiz,  
Bangladesh Zindabad."

CSO: 4220

## ZIA LAYS ISLAMIC TRAINING CENTER FOUNDATION

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 28 Mar 81 pp 1, 16

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman laid the foundation of the Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research (ICTVTR) at Tongi, 18 miles from the city on Friday morning and called for optimum utilization of the vast capital and human resources of the member countries of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC).

Mr Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation and Dr Habib Chatti, Secretary-general of the OIC, were present on the occasion. Presided over by Mr Atauddin Khan, State Minister for Manpower and the Chairman of the foundation-laying ceremony, the function was addressed by Mr Yasser Arafat, Dr Habib Chatti, Prof. Shamsul Haq, Bangladesh Foreign Minister, Sheikh Foad Abdul Hameed Al-Khatib, Chairman of Reception Committee, Mr A.B.S. Safdar, Secretary Manpower and Dr Rafiquddin Ahmed, Director of the ICTVTR.

President Zia stressed the need for harnessing the vast capital and human resources at the command of the OIC countries collectively for building a self-reliant Islamic world within the shortest possible time. The ICTVTR is destined to play an important role in accelerating the pace of development of the Islamic countries," he added.

President Zia said that the trainees from various member countries in the centre would not only acquire technical know-how and skill but would also disseminate this knowledge and skill on return to their respective countries. Such a dynamic programme he noted would enable the OIC countries to 'train a large number of people within shortest possible time. He observed that the combined and unified training programme would further strengthen and consolidate the existing bond of cooperation among the OIC countries.

President Ziaur Rahman said the establishment of the Centre in Dacca to meet the growing trained and skilled manpower requirements of the entire Islamic world was a tangible manifestation of cooperation among ourselves.

He expressed his satisfaction for selecting the capital of Bangladesh as the venue of this important centre. The President said Bangladesh, the second most populous Muslim country in the world, had always stressed the immense potential of the Islamic world for rapid economic development ensuring the full utilization of the vast natural and human resources.

President Ziaur Rahman recalling the decision of the OIC to set up the centre at the Ninth Islamic Conference of the Foreign Ministers at Dakar expressed his appreciation at the speedy implementation of the decision and described the achievement as commendable. [as published] He also appreciated all the member states of the OIC and the Secretary-General for their generous assistance and cooperation. The President hoped that the assistance from the member states would continue and reiterated that despite the resources constraints Bangladesh would continue to extend all possible help and cooperation to the centre.

President Zia offered his warmest felicitations to his brother Chairman Yasser Arafat Secretary-General of OIC and brethren of the member states on this happy occasion. He said that this was a historic occasion for all of us as with the foundation laying on Friday the task of actual implementation of the decision of OIC for setting up this centre would take concrete shape.

President Zia hoped that with the help and cooperation from the member states the project should be completed well ahead of the target date. "We will build this centre as a show piece of the Islamic world," he asserted.

Speaking on the occasion, PLO chief Yasser Arafat described this centre as a symbol of Islamic solidarity. He said that the setting up of the centre would consolidate the strong solidarity and brotherhood among the Muslims of the world.

The revolutionary PLO leader said the selection of the site in Bangladesh was not a sudden decision. As a courageous nation Bangladesh had earned it, he noted. The PLO chief observed that the OIC took the decision to set up the centre in Bangladesh because of the unique position Bangladesh holds not only in this region but also in the world.

Mr Yasser Arafat said that the setting up of this centre would go a long way to cater to the technical requirements of the Islamic world. He extended his thanks for the Government of Bangladesh for donating land King Khaled of Saudi Arabia for donation of 6 million dollars and other member countries. He offered the technical cadres of the PLO for the centre saying that "we are poor. We cannot give any other thing."

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat said that the Palestinians were fighting for liberating their motherland. "They were also fighting for the entire Arab masses," he added. He recalled with satisfaction that many of the Freedom Fighters from Bangladesh were fighting with the Palestinian brothers. He announced that the PLO would continue its fight against racism zionism and imperialism saying that "revolution until victory."

Dr Habib Chatti, Secretary-General of the OIC noted that the setting up of the centre in Dacca would further consolidate the Islamic solidarity and cooperation among the member states. He said that the technicians and experts who would be needed for a new Islamic scientific revival would be trained in this centre in order to serve the Islamic world and contribute to the new renaissance of our Ummah.

Mr Chatti observed that the Islamic world did not give proper emphasis for the technical and professional training. These days he noted the developed countries refusal to transfer the technology to the Third World countries had necessitated the training of our people and to rely on our own resources, train our own experts to exchange scientific and technical information and expertise. He assured that the Dacca centre would be the starting point of these activities and it would offer technical and professional training to generations of Islamic students.

Mr Habib Chatti highly praised the contribution of President Ziaur Rahman towards the cause of Islam through his participation in all the activities of the OIC. He recalled that President Zia was rendering service to the cause of the Islam as member of the Alqada Committee and the Islamic Peace Mission.

Mr Chatty also recalled the contribution of Saudi Arabia for the building of this centre. He hoped that all members would extend their help to complete this project.

Prof. Shamsul Huq speaking on the occasion said the foundation laying ceremony of the ICTVIR was a red letter day in the history of developing closer cooperation among the OIC member states. This project has a special significance as it demonstrates the will of the OIC to forge closer unity and cooperation.

Prof. Shamsul Huq said that the presence of Mr Yasser Arafat on this august occasion had symbolised the Islamic solidarity.

The ICTVIR would offer wide ranging training programmes in the technical fields to cater to the needs of the Islamic world. Sprawling over an area of 30 acres of land the centre will be closely linked with an industrial belt of the host country.

The ICTVIR which is the expanded organ of the OIC symbolises the unity of the Muslim World. The representatives from most of the OIC countries attended this function. The national flags of the 42-member states of the OIC were hoisted for the first time on the soil of Bangladesh. The heads of missions of the Muslim countries in Dacca were also present, besides members of the cabinet, members of the parliament and distinguished guest from home and abroad.

TEXT OF COMMUNIQUE ON PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO MALI

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 24 Mar 81 p 4

[Text] Following is the text of the Bangladesh-Mali joint communique issued on the occasion of the official visit of the President of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to the Republic of Mali from March 20 to 21, reports BSS.

"At the invitation of the President of the Republic of Mali and Madame Traore, His Excellency President Ziaur Rahman of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and Begum Ziaur Rahman paid an official visit to the Republic of Mali from March 20 to 21, 1981. The President of Bangladesh was accompanied, among others, by His Excellency Professor Muhammad Shamsul Huq Minister for Foreign Affairs His Excellency Mr Daud Khan Majlis, Consultant to the President, His Excellency Mr Sheikh Tayebur Rahman Ambassador of Bangladesh to Senegal and high ranking officials of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and other dignitaries.

"On arrival the President of Bangladesh, Begum Ziaur Rahman and members of his entourage were accorded a very warm and fraternal welcome by President of Mali and Madame Traore the members of the Central Executive Bureau, the members of the government and the members of the National Assembly Bureau of Mali and high officials reflecting the bonds of friendship between the two brotherly countries rooted in their shared ideals, traditions and religion.

The two Presidents held exclusive discussions on a wide range of bilateral, regional and international matters in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere marked by full understanding, mutual trust and respect which characterize the relations between Bangladesh and Mali. Following exclusive sessions, the two heads of state led their respective delegations to the official talks. The Bangladesh side comprised among others His Excellency Professor Muhammad Shamsul Huq, Minister for Foreign Affairs, His Excellency Mr Daud Khan Majlis, Consultant to the honourable President, His Excellency Mr Sheikh Tayebur Rahman, Bangladesh Ambassador to Senegal and other high ranking officials while the Malian side by His Excellency Mr Ahmed Mohammad A.G. Hamani, Minister for Planning, His Excellency Mr Alioune Blondin Beye, Minister for Foreign Affairs, His Excellency Mr N'Fagnama Kone Minister for Agriculture, His Excellency Mr Tiecoro Diakite Minister for State Enterprises and National Societies, Her Excellency Mrs Gakou Nee Fatou Niang, Minister for Information and Telecommunication and His Excellency Mr Tidiani Guisse, Diplomatic Adviser to the President.



The two Presidents appreciated that Bangladesh and Mali held a similar views on many subjects of mutual interest. They reiterated their determination for the steady development of cordial relations and close cooperation especially in the fields of trade, economy, education, science and culture between the two countries. They emphasized their mutual desire to further promote and strengthen those relations and enlarge the areas of mutually beneficial co-operation in all fields. To foster closer relations, the two sides agreed to exchange Ambassadors at an early date.

The two Presidents explored the possibility of promoting trade and economic cooperation. In particular, they reviewed the prospects of possible cooperation in the agricultural sector. It was decided that an expert level committee will be formed shortly to examine a joint venture in agriculture in Mali especially in the production of rice. They expressed their desire to set up a joint commission to promote and keep under review developments in various areas of bilateral relations.

It was also agreed that Bangladesh and Mali would cooperate in the fields of education, science and culture and exchange teachers, scientists and cultural delegations to promote and deepen relations in these areas.

To develop closer cultural relations, it was agreed to conclude a cultural agreement between the two countries at an early date.

While reviewing the global situation the two presidents emphasized the need for promoting and strengthening international peace and security based on the principles of sovereign equality territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, Nonuse of force and peaceful settlement of all disputes. They also underscored the importance of strict adherence to the basic principles of the United Nations charter, the Non-Aligned Movement and the organisation of Islamic Conference as a vital and important instrument for peace and security in the world.

The two Presidents reviewed the resolutions adopted at the recent conference of the Third Islamic Summit held at Mecca and Taif and expressed their profound satisfaction at the outcome of the deliberations of the conference. Fully conscious of the ideals and the principles of the Organisation of Islamic Conference, they reiterated their determination to cooperate closely for the speedy implementation of the Mecca Declaration on the resolutions adopted at the Third Islamic Summit. They also stressed the imperative need for complete unity and solidarity among all Islamic countries.

The two parties expressed concern over the escalation of the arms race which jeopardises peace, security and stability throughout the world. They expressed their desire to see the international community work towards total disarmament by appropriate steps and peaceful settlement of all disputes in the regions concerned. They also noted that detente must have the global character and cover all regions of the world.

The President of Bangladesh apprised the President of Mali of the developments in South Asia and the initiatives taken by Bangladesh towards improving and

strengthening her relations with the neighboring countries and creating a climate conducive to peace and stability in the region. He also briefed him on the proposed South Asia forum for mutual cooperation among the nations in the region. The President of Mali expressed his deep appreciation for these endeavours of President Ziaur Rahman in promoting peace stability and cooperation among the countries in the region.

The two leaders reviewed the explosive situation prevailing in the Middle East and reaffirmed that a just and lasting peace in the Middle-East can be achieved only on the basis of total and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories including Al Quds, Al-Sharif and the restoration of the legitimate and inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people including their right to have an independent state in their own homeland and the recognition of the PLO as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

While reviewing the situation prevailing in Afghanistan the two Presidents reiterated their support to the resolutions adopted at their Islamic Summit at Mecca and Taif and urged for adoption of urgent measures for an early solution of this crisis according to the said resolution.

The two presidents voiced their grave concern over the continuing fratricidal hostilities between Iran and Iraq and reiterated their appeals for an immediate cessation of hostilities and a peaceful and honourable solution of their disputes. They welcomed the role played by the nine-member Islamic Peace Committee on Iraq and Iran and appreciated the fraternal cooperation extended to this committee by leaders of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Republic of Iraq. They urged upon the two brotherly Muslim countries to respond positively to the commission's call for an immediate end of the conflict. They also welcomed the efforts of the non-Aligned movement for a peaceful and honourable solution of the problem.

Reviewing the situation in Africa the two heads of state expressed their profound anxiety over widening areas of tension which have shaken the continent and hampered its development efforts. The two leaders reaffirmed the imperative need for maintaining peace in Africa and felt that it should be free from great power rivalry.

Referring to the situation in South Africa the two sides condemned without reservation the policy of apartheid and reiterated their firm support to the brotherly people of Azania in the heroic struggle for liberty, dignity and sovereignty. (as published)

The two heads of state also reaffirmed their support to the inalienable rights of the people of Namibia to achieve independence in compliance with the United Nations decisions and relevant resolutions. They expressed their solidarity with the people of Namibia in their legitimate struggle under the leadership of SWAPO their sole and legitimate representative.

Reviewing the international economic situation, the two Presidents expressed their resolve to continue to work together and strive for the establishment of

a new international economic order based on equity and justice with special attention paid to the needs of the Least Developed Countries at an early date.

It was observed with satisfaction that the visit of the President of Bangladesh was an important land mark in the growing relations between Bangladesh and Mali and would assist in further widening and deepening the existing bonds of friendship and cooperation.

The President of Bangladesh expressed his profound gratitude and appreciation to the President of Mali for the warm reception and hospitality accorded to him, Begum and Ziaur Rahman and the members of his entourage by the government and fraternal people of Mali during the visit.

His Excellency and Begum Ziaur Rahman extended very cordial invitation to the President of Mali and Madame Traore to visit Bangladesh. This invitation was accepted with great pleasure. The date of visit will be mutually decided later.

CBO: 4220



# YASIR ARAFAT HOLDS DACCA PRESS CONFERENCE

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 28 Mar 81 pp 1, 16

[Text] The Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Yasser Arafat talking to newsmen at a Press conference at Bangobhavan on Thursday asserted that no permanent solution to the Middle East crisis was possible without the participation of PLO. "No peace, no agreement is possible by sidetracking PLO as we are the main point of education in Middle East" the PLO chief said.

Yasser Arafat, the symbol of the liberation struggle of the Palestine people said that the right for self determination and to establish a separate state of the Palestinians has been accepted in the United Nations. "We are trying to achieve it" he said.

Giving an account of the present phase of the PLO struggle Yasser Arafat said that Israel had launched an all-out aggression to smash and liquidate PLO and force upon the Camp David agreement on the Palestinians. [as published] The Israelis, he said, were equipped with latest sophisticated American weapons and they were using napalm, laser and plastic bombs on the civilian population. Three divisions of Israeli army had been amassed along the border of South Lebanon, he added. The Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin was trying to escalate the aggression on South Lebanon and against the Palestinians for his election purpose, he observed. According to latest information, he said the Israelis were planning for another massive aggression against the Palestinians.

The PLO commando leader said with a sense of glory that inspite of the total war of aggression Israel had failed to score any victory in South Lebanon and the Jewish conspiracy through the Camp David agreement had been thwarted by the heroic resistance of the Palestinian people.

The PLO leader said that mere resolutions would not be sufficient to liberate Palestine. "We know it is not easy to solve the Palestine problem but we must go for actions" he emphasised.

Yasser Arafat said that the US support to Israel was total. The United States, he added, had been giving military political economic and diplomatic assistance to Israel. He said that Israel knew that without the US support she could not resist the Palestinians. Israel has so far gained momentary victory but he added with confidence, the final victory will be ours.

The PLO chief who is confident of the complete success of the just war of the Palestinians advised the Israelis to take lesson from history. "Where are the Nazis now and where is the strength of the US armament now" he reminded the Israelis. "With our full determination we will face the Israeli aggression" he declared.

The PLO Chairman believed that Bangladesh could do a lot in PLO's struggle. He said that everyone from Bangladesh was welcome to fight with his brother in Palestine. He said that in Taif summit he had made an appeal to all Muslims to fight along with their Palestinian brothers against the Israeli aggression. He hoped that the people of Bangladesh would respond to his call.

Replying to a question the PLO chief dispelled the doubt that the peace mission set up by the Islamic summit for reconciliation on Iraq-Iran war had failed. He said that the mission was accepted by both Iran and Iraq. He was of the opinion that the mission would have to undertake more visits to the two warring Muslim countries to end the conflict.

The PLO chief who is a member of the peace mission disclosed that the members of the mission might visit Iraq and Iran within March 31. "We will continue our consultations" he said.

In reply to a question Yasser Arafat expressed his optimism on the success of the peace mission. He said "I am optimist sooner or later the war will end." He termed the Iraq-Iran war as a very delicate and complicated issue and the crisis, he said, was affecting the Palestine issue and the world peace.

The PLO Chairman who made his first visit to Bangladesh and attended the Independence Day parade said "Bangladesh is a very near friend of our people." He said that the Government and the people of Bangladesh specially "my brother President Ziaur Rahman whom our people esteem from their heart" were very close to the people of Palestine for their support to the Palestinian and Arab cause. He considered the relation between the people of Palestine and Bangladesh as "old and deep in history." He said that the distance between the two peoples was very far but "we are facing the same enemy and aggression." Referring to the War of Liberation of Bangladesh the PLO chief said that the people of Bangladesh were in their genuine struggle and they had been facing problems since independence.

CSO: 4220

PRESIDENT SPEAKS AT LUNCHEON FOR YASIR ARAFAT

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 28 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman has reaffirmed Bangladesh's complete solidarity with the Palestinian people in their struggle for freedom and inalienable national rights reports ENA.

Speaking at a luncheon hosted in honour of PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat at Bangobhaban the President said, "we are convinced that your cause is just and therefore it is bound to triumph."

President Zia said that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East is possible only through a total and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from all illegally occupied Arab land including the holy city of Jerusalem.

The President told Mr Arafat that "your presence on the occasion of the Independence Day of Bangladesh has given us an opportunity to show you the great affection and profound respect in which you are held by the millions of our people.

He said this special gesture of friendship and goodwill towards the people of Bangladesh as evident from your presence here has brought the brotherly peoples of Palestine and Bangladesh closer strengthening the bonds of Islamic fraternity and solidarity.

President Zia said, we are passing through a most critical phase in the history of the Islamic world. It is a matter of deep anguish for us that the two brotherly peoples of Iraq and Iran should be locked in a fratricidal war. He hoped that the efforts of the Islamic Peace Committee to bring an end to this war, would be fruitful.

President Zia described the Afghanistan situation as another area of crisis and said, we endorse the initiative of the Taif Summit and the conference of the Foreign Ministers of the Non-aligned countries in New Delhi for an early solution of the problems based on immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from the Afghan soil and creation of condition in which the people of Afghanistan will be free to determine their own destiny without any external intervention or interference, military or otherwise.

REPORT ON AWAMI LEAGUE (HASINA) 24 MARCH MEETING

Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 25 Mar 81 pp 1,8

[Text] Bangladesh Awami League (Hasina) in its first public meeting at Baitul Mukarram since the changes in the party hierarchy, on Tuesday announced that it would launch a mass movement "in future" against the "class of exploiters" on the basis of its eight-point programme, announced earlier.

The meeting presided over by Mr Abdus Samad Azad, a member of the party Presidium was addressed by party Presidium members Mr Abdul Malek Ukil and Syeda Zohra Tajuddin, General Secretary Mr Abdur Razzak, members of the Secretariat Mr Zillur Rahman and Mrs Sajeda Chowdhury, Organising Secretary Mr Tofael Ahmed and AL Dacca city unit President M. Md Hanif.

Mr Abdus Samad Azad in his speech called for a united movement against what he called the "conspirators against the independence and sovereignty of the country."

Mr Azad said that the "independent and sovereign Bangladesh and a dictatorial rule could not go along." He said that the economic emancipation of the people could never be achieved under a "dictatorial rule."

He cautioned the people against the conspiracy against the independence of the country and said that the conspiracy which originated during war of liberation at the instance of the imperialist forces had come to the exposure in August 1975.

The Awami League Presidium member referring to the election of Sheikh Hasina Wazed as the President of the party said, "we unanimously elected her as the President of the party. Quite a lot has been written against Awami League in the newspapers. Today you find ourselves united and we will continue to be united."

In a reference to the criticism against the AL leaders for their stay in a Guest House in Delhi during their recent visit there, Mr Azad, said, "why questions are raised regarding the stay of the members of the recognised opposition in the Parliament. If not in any guest house, where should they stay? In the streets? he asked.

He observed that such questions were raised only to divert the attention of the people.

Malek Ukil

Mr Abdul Malek Ukil said that "Independence Day has been changed as National Day" in violation of the constitutional provision. He accused the cabinet for indulging in 'anti-state activities.'

In a oblique reference to the criticism against Awami League leaders visit to Delhi Mr Malek Ukil said, "we want friends, not masters. Where we felt necessary, we went there. If necessary you enact laws to ban such visits. Neither the Awami League nor the BNP will be permitted to take such visits." He said that Awami League did not believe in sedition.

Mrs Zohra Rajuddin said that Razakars and Al-badars had imposed themselves on the nation as burdens and had thrown the country into an explosive situation.

Razzak

Mr Abdur Razzak demanded of the government to take Prof Golam Azam into custody and initiate trial against him.

The Awami League General Secretary accused Pakistan for conspiring against independence and sovereignty of Bangladesh and demanded of the government to compel (Pakistan) to take away the stranded Pakistanis here. If Pakistan does not accept its nationals, he said Bangladesh should sever diplomatic relationship with it.

Mr Razzak announced that the party President Sheikh Hasina Wazed would be arriving in Bangladesh on anyday next month. He said "conspiracy is going on against Sheikh Hasina through newspapers. What she had said Mr Razzak told was that India had helped us in 1971 Soviet Union and all progressive forces of the world were tested friends and we would treat them as our friends. [as published]

A procession was brought out after the meeting the procession terminated at Central Shahid Minar.

CSO: 4220

**BNP SECRETARY GENERAL ADDRESSES PUBLIC MEETING**

Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 25 Mar 81 pp 1,8

[Text] Rajbari, Mar 24: Dr A. Q. M. Badruddoza Chowdhury, Secretary General of BNP today said the main object of BNP politics was to establish democracy and multi-party political system on firm footing in the country. He said the one-party concept had been rejected by the people as it had brought disturbance, hunger, disaster and distrust in the past and it would never be accepted in future, reports BSS.

Addressing a big public meeting at Rajbari playground, the BNP Secretary General said his party was working with devotion and sincerity to solve enormous problems through people's participation in nation-building activities.

Criticising the Awami-BKSA Lites Dr Chowdhury said that the leadership of that party is now in abroad and urged the people to remain vigilant against any anti-state activities.

Presided over by Mr M. A. Momen the meeting was also addressed among others by Mr K. M. Obaidur Rahman, Minister for Civil Aviation and Tourism, Mr Abdul Mannan Sikder, State Minister for Industries, Mrs Farida Rahman, MP and Whip, Advocate Zulmat Ali Khan, Joint Secretary General of BNP, Advocate Gulam Mor-tafa, MP, Anisuzzaman Khokon MP.

CSO: 4220



AWAMI LEAGUE (NIZAM) PASSES RESOLUTIONS

Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 25 Mar 81 p 8

[Text] The two-day meeting of the Central Working Committee of Awami League (Nizam) which ended on Sunday decided to hold the two-day biennial council session of the party on June 5 and 6 and public meeting on June 7 at Baitul Mukarram Square.

Presided over by Mr Nizamur Rahman Chowdhury, the meeting also directed all the district committees to complete holding of district council meets by May 20.

By a resolution, the meeting expressed the Party's confidence in the parliamentary form of democracy and rejected one party authoritarian rule and presidential form of government.

The meeting appealed to all progressive democratic forces to forgoe unity within minimum programme and with a view to 'recover democracy from the clutches of fascism.' (as published)

In another resolution, the meeting criticised Government's foreign policy towards newly-emerged Purbasha and Talpatti islands in the Bay of Bengal and Farakka issue. It also deplored Indian stand on these issues and said that it was in violation of the policy of peaceful coexistence.

The meeting criticised the Government for raising power rates. It also expressed its concern over the law and order situation obtaining in the country.

CSD: 4220

# AWAMI LEAGUE PROTESTS INDEPENDENCE DAY DECISION

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 25 Mar 81 p 8

[Text] Awami League (Hasina) leaders criticised the Government decision to declare March 26 as Independence and National Day. They also called upon the countrymen to unitedly desist the move.

Awami League (Hasina) leaders made this call in their speech at the public meeting held at Baitul Mukarram Square on Tuesday in protest against declaring March 26 as Independence and National Day. The meeting was presided over by Mr Abdus Samad Azad, a member of the party presidium. It was addressed by Mr Abdul Malek Ukil Syeda Zohra Tajuddin Mr Zillur Rahman Mr Abdur Razzak Mrs Sajeda Chowdhury Mr Tofail Ahmed and Mr Mohammad Hanif.

A procession was brought out after the meeting which terminated at the Central Shaheed Minar.

Sheikh Hasina Chairman of the party now living in New Delhi on political asylum in a message termed the declaration of March 26 as Independence and National Day "a conspiracy to distort the history of independence." She urged the people to pledge on the eve of the 10th Independence Day to "unitedly resist the conspiracy."

Mr Abdur Razzak General Secretary of the party said that the world knows that March 26 was the Independence Day of Bangladesh. He said the present Government was composed of 'razakars who had opposed the Independence War. They have turned March 26 to National Day which the people of Bangladesh would never accept,' he added.

Awami League General Secretary said that party Chairman Sheikh Hasina would return to Dacca any day in April. He further said that Awami League (Hasina) will launch a movement under the leadership of Sheikh Hasina against the Government.

Mr Tofail Ahmed Organising Secretary of AL(H) said his party would observe March 26 as Independence Day. He call upon the pro-liberation forces to unitedly resist the emergence of anti-liberation forces in the country.



Mr Abdus Samad Azad said that Sheikh Hasina and Rehana two daughters of Sheikh Mujib want to return to Bangladesh. But a vile campaign against them had been launched to mislead the people.

Mrs Sajeda Chowdhury said that "through declaration of March 26 as Independence and National Day pro-Pakistan element in the Government were trying to turn the country into Pakistan again.

Mr Abdul Malek Ukil said that "March 26 is constitutionally accepted as Independence Day which cannot be changed over a meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Government."

Syeda Zohra Tajuddin said that the national independence and sovereignty of the country today is facing threat due to socio-economic instability. Economic stability cannot come in absence of political stability she said.

Calling upon the people to organise and give leadership for mass movement in the future she said that Awami League derives its strength from nine crore people.

Mr Zillur Rahman said that Awami League would not tolerate any conspiracy against March 26. We will "resist all anti-independence forces," he added.

CSO: 4220

REPORT ON BANGLADESH-GUINEA JOINT COMMUNIQUE

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 28 Mar 81 pp 1,16

[Text] President Ziaur Rahman and President Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea on Friday stressed the need for unity and solidarity among the Muslim countries and called for closer cooperation among them in political economic and cultural fields reports BSB. [as published]

A joint communique issued at the end of the three-day official visit by President Toure said the two leaders emphasised their desire to further promote existing 'cordial relations' and enlarge mutually beneficial cooperation in all fields between Bangladesh and Guinea.

They reiterated that a just and a lasting solution to the Middle East problem can be achieved on the basis of total and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories return of Al Qods Al Sharif to Arab sovereignty and restoration of inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people including their rights to establish an independent state in their own homeland. [as published]

Expressing deep anguish that the two brotherly people Iraq and Iran should be locked in a fratricidal war they hoped that the tragedy might be brought to a close soon and the endeavours of the Good Offices Committee set up by OIC may meet with success. [as published]

The communique said the two Presidents held discussions in "a very cordial and friendly atmosphere" on a wide range of bilateral regional and international matters which were marked by full understanding mutual trust and respect.

About the Iran-Iraq conflict the two Presidents "hoped that all concerned would draw their inspiration from the great religion of Islam."

The two Presidents reviewed the global political and economic situation and underscored the importance of promoting and strengthening international peace and security on the basis of the principles of sovereignty equality territorial integrity non-use of force and non-interference in each other's internal affairs and peaceful solution of all disputes.

The two leaders recalled their discussion at the first meeting of the three-member summit level committee on Al-Quds Al-sharif and at the Third Islamic Conference and expressed the hope that there would be an early and just solution to the problem of the Palestinian people.

Noting with "great concern" the continuing tension in Afghanistan the two leaders reiterated their demand for immediate and total withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghan soil.

They were of the firm view that the people of Afghanistan should be left free to determine their own future without any external interference or intervention.

Expressing satisfaction at the emergence of independent Zimbabwe the two Presidents expressed their dismay at the deteriorating crisis in South Africa and their support to the heroic struggle of the African people for transfer of power from the minority racist regime to the true representatives of the people in Azania and Namibia. They also condemned in unequivocal terms the apartheid policy of the illegal fascist regime in South Africa.

Reviewing the international economic situation they expressed their resolve to continue to work together and strive for establishment of a new international economic order.

The two Presidents also reviewed the discussions they held during President Toure's last visit to Dacca in October and President Zia's visit to Conakry in November.

They called for the speedy implementation of the two programmes recommended by the UNCTAD at its Manila conference. They stressed the need for paying special attention to the solution of the difficulties of the LDCs.

CSO: 4220

# **BANK ANNOUNCES INFLATION RATE DOWN TO 10 PERCENT**

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 25 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] The rate of inflation in the country came down to 10 per cent at the end of February compared to the position one year back, reports BSB.

Bangladesh Bank in a Press release issued on Tuesday said the decline in the rate of inflation could be attributed largely to increased availability of foodgrains and other essential commodities including industrial raw materials. Compiled by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics and measured by the Dacca Middle Class Cost of Living Index, the present inflationary trend, the Bangladesh Bank claimed "much lower than the rate of inflation in the corresponding period of 1979-80."

The Press release said, the rate of inflation in Bangladesh compared very favourably with the state of inflation in several developing Asian and African countries as well as some developed and industrialised countries registering 12 to 30 per cent inflation.

The decline in the country's rate of inflation has been achieved in the face of adverse international economic environment, particularly in the backdrop of rise in the cost of petroleum products and capital goods, the Press release added.

The substantial increase in the rate of interest on savings and time deposits in last October, the Press release said, have appeared to have salutary impact on the monetary front, resulting in a sizeable shift from demand deposit to time deposit. The ratio of currency in circulation to broad money also declined during the said period. This, the Bank said "will indicate that inflationary psychology has been checked to some extent."

Bangladesh Bank expected that the substantial increase in the rate of return on various existing saving instruments and introduction of new saving instruments will help this process (declining inflation).

## **Bank Deposit Up**

According to BNA reports, Bank deposit in the country rose to Taka 2,988 crore on January 31 this year from Taka 2,658 crore, in October last year, Bangladesh Bank Governor Nurul Islam said on Tuesday.

This reflected a rise of Taka 330 crore or 10 per cent during the period.

He said the increase in the bank deposit was mainly due to enhancement of interest rate.

The enhanced rate of interest was announced on October 17 last year.

Terming the volume of deposit as satisfactory he said Taka 231 crore was time deposit and Taka 139 crore demand deposit.

CSO: 4220

# BANKING GROUP REPORTS EXPORT STATISTICS

Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 23 Mar 81 p 8

[Text] Khulna, March 24: Only 1560 out of 23,000 registered exporters both in the private and public sectors are actually involved in the export trade of the country.

This is stated in the exporters statistics of last year made here yesterday by the officials of the Bangladesh Institute of Bank Management (BIEM) at a function marking the inauguration of the seven-day course on different aspects of export trade including export formalities financing and documentation.

The function presided over by Mr Lutfor Rahman Mallick an official of the BIEM was inaugurated by Mr Siddik Ahmed President of Khulna Chamber of Commerce and Industry and was addressed amongst others by Mr Akmal Hossain and Mr H. A. Suffi of the BIEM.

Thirty representatives of different sector corporations private export houses and banks are attending the present course which is the first of its kind undertaken by the BIEM outside Dacca.

Explaining the objectives of the course on export trade Mr Lutfor Rahman Mallick in his speech said lack of knowledge of the export formalities financing and documentation among the traders was a barrier to the growth and promotion of the country's export. Many of the registered exporters cannot be said undertake the export trade due to this very lack of knowledge and thus cannot exploit the banking facilities to the fullest possible extent. He said the BIEM was making efforts to give the prospective exporter necessary knowledge for handling and effecting the foreign trade correctly timely and efficiently in order.

CSU: 4220



## FOREIGN MINISTER SPEAKS TO ISLAMIC TRAINING PARLEY

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 25 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] Foreign Minister Prof Shamsul Huq stated in Dacca on Tuesday that the Islamic Centre for Technical and Vocational Training and Research (ICTVTR) would play a key role in disseminating technical know-how and expertise throughout the Islamic world. He observed that the Islamic countries should make efforts through a rational and complementary use of their combined human and capital resources to reduce their dependence on the outside world and to ensure their wider economic security.

Inaugurating the first session of the general assembly of ICTVTR at a local hotel on the day, the Foreign Minister felt that the Islamic countries deriving their inspiration from Islam's message of equality of men and universal brotherhood of mankind could cooperate meaningfully in making the Islamic world economically self sufficient through the development and utilisation of the vast capital and human resources which they collectively commanded.

The inaugural session of the general assembly was also addressed by Mr Zainul Arifin Osman, Assistant General Secretary of the Organisation of Islamic Countries (OIC) Dr Danang D. Joedonagore Chairman of the Board of Directors ICTVTR Mr A.B.S. Safdar Chairman of the Executive Committee ICTVTR and Dr Rafiquddin Ahmed, Director, ICTVTA.

In his augural speech Prof. Shamsul Huq observed that the enormous manpower resources of the Islamic countries through appropriate education and training could be converted into a viable capital for productive use throughout the Islamic world. In this context, he termed the decision to establish the ICTVTR at the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Dakar in 1978 as a timely one and an important landmark in developing cooperation among the Islamic countries. He noted with satisfaction the progress made in the implementation of the ICTVTR project within a short time. He was particularly pleased to know that the centre would become fully operational as per schedule by 1983.

The Foreign Minister said that one of the prime objective of the Islamic Conference was to develop and build a self-reliant Islamic world. The contemporary international political and economic situation posed not only a threat to global peace and security but had also placed in jeopardy the security of the Islamic world, he added.

Prof Huq maintained that the existing international economic order "created alarming inequalities and imbalances between the industrially developed and the developing countries." Reiterating Bangladesh's stand on the contemporary world economic situation, he said that we in Bangladesh "are convinced that the security of developing nations is inextricably linked with their economic advancement." "In various forums, we have called for the early establishment of a just and new international economic order and we feel the Islamic Conference can contribute significantly towards the achievement of this goal," he added.

The Foreign Minister expressed his country's deep gratitude to all the member-states of the OIC as well as the General Secretariat of the OIC for their valuable moral and material support in the establishment of the ICTVTR. He hoped that the first general assembly of the centre would undertake an in-depth discussion on all the relevant issues and would be able to adopt an appropriate and comprehensive programme for transfer of technology and development of human resources within the Islamic world.

In his speech at the inaugural session of the first meeting of the general assembly of the ICTVTR, Mr Zaineal Arifin Osman, Assistant Secretary General of the OIC, stated that the Organisation of the Islamic Conference would continue to grow and expand in all possible fields of cooperation and collaboration among the member-states. In this context, he noted that the Third Islamic Summit adopted a number of important decisions for strengthening such cooperation among the member countries, particularly in the economic field. He expressed the hope that the ICTVTR would be able to formulate a concrete plan of action for manpower development for the member countries.

CSO: 4220

COMMITTEE TO REVIEW TRADE ORGANIZATIONS LAW

Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 26 Mar 81 pp 1,8

[Text] The government has constituted an 11-member review committee with Mr Zahiruddin MP, Ex-President Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry as its convenor to examine the existing Trade Organisations Ordinance 1961 and make recommendations in the context of the present day requirements according to a PID handout.

The other members of the committee are Mr A.K.M. Ziauddin MP, Ex-Vice President Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Mr Nuruddin Ahmed President Dacca Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Mr Iftakharul Alam Ex-President Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry; Mr Rashid Ahmed Ex-President Narayanganj Chamber of Commerce and Industry and Vice President Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce and Industry Mr Nurun Nabi Chand President, Rajshahi Chamber of Commerce and Industry Dr A.M.M. Khan Chairman Bangladesh Aushad Shilpa Samity Mr M.A. Huq Chairman Bangladesh Oil Mills Association, Mr Shamsuddoha Chowdhury Chairman Bangladesh Cold Storage Association. Mr Mohammad Ali Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Mr M.S. Islam Chairman Bangladesh Furniture Manufacturers Association who will act as Member Secretary.

The Committee will study instances of violation or nonobservance of the prescribed procedure rules and regulations by the chambers and associations as may have come to the notice of the Director of Trade Organisations of the committee in course of its study and suggest remedial measures.

The committee will submit its report to the Government in six weeks.

CSO: 4220

BRIEFS

**COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT COMMITTEE**--An eight-member Cooperative Movement Action Committee has been formed with the Minister for Local Government Rural Development and Cooperatives, Mr Abdul Halim Chowdhury as its Chairman, says a PID handout in Dacca on Tuesday. The committee will undertake the task of reorganising the cooperative movement in the country with a view to bringing about uniform cooperative system to enable it to play its role as one of the three sectors of development as mentioned in the Constitution. The other members of the committee are: Chairmen and Secretaries of Bangladesh Jatiya Palli Unnayan Samabaya Federation (BJPUSF) and Bangladesh Jatiya Samabaya Union (BJSU), Chairman, Jatiya Mahila Samabaya Samity, Director, BJPUSF and Vice Chairman, BJSU. The committee will take immediate steps to arrange for necessary amendments and modifications of the bye-laws of BJSU and BJPUSF and to bring about uniformity in the bye-laws of all other cooperative societies. [as published] It will also suggest necessary amendments and modifications to the Cooperative Societies Act and Cooperative Societies Rules. [Excerpta] [Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 25 Mar 81 p 8]

**MULTI-PARTY DEMOCRACY**--Bangladesh Awami League (Mizan) called upon all progressive democratic parties to form a United Front for establishing a democracy and to resist fascism. [as published] The two-day meeting of the party executive committee held on Saturday and Sunday in Dacca adopted a resolution reiterating that the Bangladesh Awami League (Mizan) stood for multi-party democracy and it never pursued the policy of one party rule or presidential system. The meeting, in another resolution resented the Government decision of declaring the Independence Day as Independence and National Day, Bangladesh Bazar as Radio Bangladesh and discarding of Joi Bangla slogan. The Awami League felt that these steps were directed towards distorting the history of the war of independence. The meeting also expressed concern at the price spiral of essential commodities and deterioration of the law and order situation. The party decided to hold its council session on June 5 and 6 and will hold a public meeting at Baitul Mukarram on June 7. [Text] [Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 25 Mar 81 p 8]

**NEW SWEDISH AMBASSADOR**--The Ambassador designate of Sweden, Mr Paber Hammaerskog on Tuesday morning presented his credentials to President Ziaur Rahman at Bangabhaban, reports BSS. While presenting his letter of credence the new Swedish envoy said that friendly ties existing between Bangladesh and Sweden would continue to grow further in the coming days. President Zia assured the envoy of his fullest cooperation during his tenure of office in Dacca. [Text] [Dacca THE BANGLADESH TIMES in English 25 Mar 81 p 1]

**AWAMI LEAGUE (HASINA) PRESIDIUM**--A meeting of the presidium of Bangladesh Awami League (Hasina) was held at the central office of the party on Saturday Mr Zillur Rahman presided over the meeting. The meeting noted with grave concern over the attack on freedom fighters at various places by anti-liberation forces. The presidium viewed that Jamaat-e Islam was active at changing the national flag and anthem of Bangladesh and at the same time trying to merge the country with Pakistan. The presidium called upon the people to resist any such heinous attempts. [Text] [Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 29 Mar 81 p 16]

**CHITTAGONG NEWSPAPER**--Government has declared DAINIK NAVA BANGLA, published from Chittagong, as a major daily, reports BSS. The paper is expected to participate in national and regional development following the government decision. [Text] [Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 31 Mar 81 p 8]

**MESSAGE TO SENEGAL**--President Ziaur Rahman has sent the following message to Mr Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal on the occasion of the Independence Day, says a PID handout in Dacca on Friday. On the auspicious occasion of the Independence Day of the Republic of Senegal, I, on behalf of the Government and people of Bangladesh and on my own behalf wish to convey to Your Excellency our very warm and sincere felicitations. I am firmly convinced that the fraternal relations which so happily exist between our two peoples and the Governments will be further strengthened and consolidated in the years ahead. May I take this opportunity to convey my warm regards and best wishes for Your Excellency's personal health and happiness and for the continued peace, progress and prosperity of the fraternal people of Senegal. [Text] [Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 4 Apr 81 p 1]

**MESSAGE TO HUNGARY**--President Ziaur Rahman has sent the following message to Mr Pal Losonczai President of Hungary, on the occasion of the 36th Anniversary of the Liberation, says a PID handout in Dacca on Friday. On the occasion of the 36th Anniversary of the liberation of the Hungarian People's Republic please accept, Excellency our sincere greetings and felicitations. I avail of this opportunity to wish Your Excellency personal health and happiness and the people of Hungary, continued progress and prosperity. [Text] [Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 4 Apr 81 p 1]

**AMBASSADOR TO IVORY COAST**--The Government has decided to accredit concurrently Sheikh Tayebur Rahman at present Bangladesh Ambassador in Dakar, as Ambassador to the Republic of Ivory Coast, says a PID handout in Dacca on Friday. [Text] [Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 4 Apr 81 p 8]

**GREETINGS TO ZIA**--More heads of state have felicitated President Ziaur Rahman on the occasion of Independence Day of Bangladesh, reports BSS. According to messages of felicitations, lately received in Dacca, the President of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma U Ne Win, King Birendra of Nepal President Constantine Karamanlis of the Hellenic Republic (Greece) and Mr Ali Nasser Mohammad, Chairman of the Supreme People's Council and Prime Minister of People's Democratic Republic of Yemen greeted President Zia and wished for the continued progress and prosperity of the people of Bangladesh. They also extended best wishes for the personal health of President Zia. In the messages they expressed their confidence that the existing friendly relations between Bangladesh and their countries will be further strengthened in the years to come. [Text] [Dacca THE BANGLADESH OBSERVER in English 5 Apr 81 p 1]



## DETAILS OF FOREIGN MINISTER'S 31 MAR SPEECH GIVEN

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 1 Apr 81 p 11

[Text] New Delhi, March 31.

The external affairs minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, today projected the U.S. decision to arm Pakistan as one that could become a major destabilising factor for the region, but said there was no need to panic as that could be counter-productive. India would remain vigilant, he added.

Pointing out that India had done all it could do to induce sanity in Pakistan, Mr. Rao said that after all it was for Pakistan to make up its mind. "If Pakistan insists on being armed to the teeth, and if the U.S. administration insists on arming Pakistan to the teeth, I can only say that it is Pakistan's teeth."

An attempt was being made, he added, "To suck Pakistan into something. The question is whether Pakistan wants to be sucked." Islamabad must make up its mind whether it wanted to remain nonaligned, or reverse the process of normalisation.

India, on its part, had spared no effort to project the dangers involved in arms supply to Pakistan, Mr. Rao said and pointed out that the Indian ambassador in Washington was to have met the U.S. secretary of state, Gen. Alexander Haig, today in this connection. "We have expressed our concern to the U.S. administration that it does not merely mean giving some arms to Pakistan. It means creating tension in the region and starting an arms race. We have told this to Pakistan. We are hoping that wiser counsel will prevail."

Replying to the debate on the demand for grants for his ministry in the Lok Sabha the minister also dwelt on relations with India's other neighbours and particularly referred to the Farakka problem with Bangladesh.

He said that an attempt was being made to adhere to only one part of the 1977 agreement--the part relating to short-term sharing of the Ganga waters--and do nothing about finding a long-term solution. He pointed out that the long-term part was languishing--not even a start had been made--and emphasised categorically that this position was not acceptable to India.

It had, in fact, become a matter of concern for India, because it was not only affecting Calcutta port but also development plans of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and



other states. "We have to see what course is open to us. We are very much concerned. It will be a test of our political will to develop good-neighbourly [as published] relations."

Mr. Rao said India wanted friendship with Bangladesh on the basis of reciprocity, adding that some progress had been made on other bilateral issues.

Steady progress was being made over land boundary, the maritime boundary [as published] and the illegal movement of people across the border. Some understanding had been reached on the last issue, Mr. Rao said.

The external affairs minister then pointed out that the Afghan issue had become infinitely more difficult with the Soviet President, Mr. Leonid Brezhnev, agreeing to discuss the question with the issue of security of the Gulf region. This amounted to regionalising the Afghan problem, he added.

#### Ultra-technical Issues

Mr. Rao said India's effort had been to keep it as a national problem because it was of the view that by doing so there would be a better chance of finding a solution. But he regretted that efforts to find a solution had been retarded from the beginning to raising ultra-technical issues. No attempt had ever been made to go deep into the problem.

India, of course, could not remain complacent to what was happening in the Indian Ocean, Mr. Rao said, denying that it had compromised on the basic questions at the nonaligned conference in Delhi. He said the decision to omit any reference to Diego Garcia in the resolution adopted by the conference was taken at the instance of Sri Lanka, and for good reasons. All the countries of the region were interested in the U.S. attending the conference of littoral countries of the Indian Ocean proposed to be held in Colombo. The nonaligned conference accepted the Sri Lanka suggestion not to give any "excuse to the U.S. to keep out of the conference."

He, however, said that even after care had been taken not to injure U.S. susceptibilities, he could not be sure that the United States would take part in the conference. But the sponsors of the conference would not relent its efforts.

#### Colombo Conference

It was necessary, Mr. Rao said, that the conference should be held as early as possible, because, if the developments that were going on in the region were allowed to continue for long without hindrance, then the Colombo conference would become irrelevant. There would be no point in discussing the issues after the situation had become a "fait accompli". His effort would be to have it in 1981, Mr. Rao said.

As regards reference to Kampuchea in the nonaligned resolution, Mr. Rao pointed out its difference from the one adopted at an earlier conference. The Delhi resolution had emphasised that it was against the presence of foreign troops of any country and in any country of the region.

The minister warned that the arms race was going on unhindered. This situation had to be resisted because the majority of mankind would become its victims. He pointed out the "illogic" of the theory of deterrence which promoted the arms race and said the nonalignment movement was the only hope for the civilised world.

"There is no alternative to the nonalignment movement and it should become a crucial input in the conduct of international affairs," he said. "It has come of age. It has attained maturity and is capable of going ahead on its own. It is indeed the most purposeful movement."

In parenthesis, Mr. Rao told Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu, who tried to raise the issue, that India considered the India-China border as delineated in the Indian maps to be the correct border. India had considered all material evidences available and finally disposed of the matter. This had been made clear in several previous statements. There was nothing more to add.

Mr. Bosu had earlier stated that the maps on which the government of India was depending were British inventions. Mr. Rao replied that what the CPI(M) member was supplying him as new documents were in fact "very, very old documents."

CSO: 4240/7454

**'TRAGIC' RESULT OF REAGAN FOREIGN POLICY PREDICTED**

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 1 Apr 81 p 6

[Article by Girilal Jain]

[Text] Since the United States emerged as the world's most powerful country at the end of the war in 1945, no American administration has exposed itself to so much ridicule in its first 100 days as the present one. It has certainly beaten hollow the Carter administration's record in incoherence so much so that it is difficult to recall a single statement by a Reagan appointee in respect of foreign policy which has not been contradicted by another.

El Salvador is a test case in America's fight against communism and Soviet expansionism. Its importance is being blown out of all proportions by the press. No, the President considers El Salvador of prime importance. The policy of detente is dead. No, it is still alive, though not kicking. The West German defence minister is a wet, too susceptible to Soviet influence. No, he is a loyal ally who will never let the side down in the struggle against the Soviet Union. South Africa is a valuable ally. Not quite yet because an Africa policy has yet to be worked out. Israel is central to American policy and purpose in West Asia. But Saudi Arabia is to be sold additional gear for its 60 F-16s to give them a 1,000-mile range so that in a crisis they can be used to bomb Israel.

**Wild Lurches**

Officials in the White House itself are beginning to joke about these wild lurches. The current joke there is "three days a week you zig, three days you zag and on Sunday you pray for guidance."

On a superficial view, it can well be argued that such a confusion is unavoidable when the incoming administration is trying not only to settle down but also to make a dramatic change in policy. Indeed, there is some merit in this charitable interpretation, especially because a number of appointments have still to be made. But at the heart of the confusion are some long-term problems which it seems the Reagan administration will not be able to resolve in a manner consistent with America's own interests. Indeed, the central issue of military balance with the Soviet Union is itself being wrongly posed.

It cannot be denied in serious discussion that while the U.S. military expenditure steadily declined in real terms from 1968 to 1978, the Soviet outlay

increased in the same period. Knowledgeable sources place both these figures around 30 per cent over the decade. Other NATO countries compensated for the drop in the U.S. military strength, but not enough to maintain the old overall balance, especially in respect of conventional weapons and forces.

Two other points are indisputable. First, the Soviet Union has pursued a bolder policy since 1975 when it decided to send Cuban troops and its own advisers to assist the radically-inclined MPLA, the strongest faction in the Angolan civil war, against the pro-Western UNITA which was being clandestinely supported by South Africa and the United States through the CIA. Secondly, there is a connection between the Soviet Union's increased military capability, particularly in respect of the navy and air transport, and its intervention in Angola, Ethiopia and finally Afghanistan.

But the inferences the Americans in general and supporters of Mr. Reagan in particular are drawing do not follow. The overall military balance has not shifted in favour of the Soviet Union in the sense that it has not acquired a capability which can enable it to confront successfully the United States and its allies in any theatre, including central Europe. It is so much nonsense for anyone to say that the Russians can walk through West Germany in a matter of days and that only the fear of a possible nuclear retaliation would restrain them.

The problem is different. As a result of the truly impressive growth of its navy and air transport, the Soviet Union has acquired for the first time the capability to project its power well beyond its land borders. A significant increase in U.S. military strength and in its external involvement cannot divest it of that capability. For one thing, the Soviet Union will not accept the old imbalance of the 'sixties. It will pay the price, however high, of maintaining a rough parity with the United States. For another, America's superior military strength can become a material factor only if it is prepared to use its power to block Soviet assistance to a government or a faction in civil war. Washington is unlikely to be willing to engage in such adventurism. Neither super-power can afford so to challenge the other.

Let us take the example of countries where the Soviet Union is supposed to have made major gains. The Ethiopian government signed a security treaty with the Soviet Union and asked for assistance in its armed conflict with Somalia. The Kremlin decided to accede to this request. Supposing the United States had a task force around the Horn of Africa at that time, what could it have done? Surely it could not have blocked Ethiopian ports and sought to dominate its airspace. It could have gone to the help of Somalia. But that option was open to it anyway. President Carter decided not to take it partly because the whole of Africa was opposed to Somalia's irredentist claim to the Ogaden region.

#### Key Example

South Yemen is an even more telling example. There the Soviet Union has not made dramatic entry. It has gradually extended its influence by assisting self-proclaimed Marxists in power and by ensuring that those loyal to it stay at the top or come to the top. This process was well advanced long before the rise of the anti-Shah movement in Iran, that is the Soviet Union consolidated its position in that strategically important country when America's surrogate in the region was



supposed to be in a position to protect its interests there. How could direct U.S. military presence in the gulf have prevented it? Afghanistan would not bear discussion at all. After all, the Soviet Union had intervened in Hungary in 1956 when militarily the United States was many times stronger.

If the U.S. congress had not stopped the Nixon-Kissinger team in its tracks in Angola, Washington could have prolonged the civil war with the active and extensive involvement of the much-hated South African government on the side of UNITA. But with what results? Perpetuation of the cruel white-black war in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) and alienation of every self-respecting African regime from the West! And yet President Reagan and his band seem determined to bring about such a denouement. Mr. Reagan has spoken favourably about South Africa; he has asked the U.S. congress to lift the ban on help for Angolan rebels and he has cut off food aid to Mozambique. As was to be expected, all 51 African governments represented at the U.N. have protested strongly.

#### Balance Sheet

Even an overall assessment of "gains" and "losses" of the two super-powers since 1968 does not justify the panic into which the Americans have worked themselves. The Soviets have "lost" Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Iraq. Angola, Mozambique and even Ethiopia are wanting to improve their ties with the West for the good and simple reason that the Soviet Union cannot meet their economic needs. It is ironic that Cuban troops should be protecting a multinational's oil installations in Angola's Cabinda island against UNITA guerillas armed and financed by South Africa.

In the same period, the United States has strengthened its position in the crucially important west Asia despite its unlimited support for Israel and Tel Aviv's intolerable intransigence. Above all, the Russian military build-up has helped freeze China in its anti-Soviet policy and greatly facilitated the task of American diplomacy in cultivating Beijing. Though one need not be dogmatic on so complex an issue, it is likely that the post-Mao leaders, anxious to attend to the unnerving task of undoing the ravages of the last two decades and modernising the country's economy, would have sought normal relations with Moscow if they had not faced such a massive Soviet built-up (as published) on their frontiers.

The Soviets have pushed ahead with the military build-up beyond their reasonable defence needs for a variety of reasons which it is not possible to discuss in this space. Two of these would, however, bear mention here. The Russians have become more and more nationalistic as their hold on the communist movement and the movement's own appeal have declined. It has been easier for them to seek glory abroad through a military build-up than to tackle economic and social problems at home. While the first has been possible within the system, the second has not been and cannot be.

America's dilemma is not identical. But it seems to me that it, too, is looking for a familiar solution to unfamiliar problems such as the decline in the strength of the dollar and the competitiveness of its industry */vis-a-vis/* (in italics) its European and Japanese allies, and its increased dependence on foreign supplies of oil and other important raw materials. The result is bound to be tragic for the United States and the rest of us.

## CPI ASKS PROTEST AGAINST U.S. AID TO PAKISTAN

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 1 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] The CPI Central Executive Committee, now in session in the Capital, has appealed to "all Indian patriots" to rally in defence of the sovereignty and security of the country, and called for observance of 23 April as a "National Day of Protest against US Arms Aid to Pakistan".

In a resolution it adopted and released on Tuesday, the CEC pointed out that the country's security and sovereignty were facing "serious new threats as a result of the US decision to provide massive military (as published) assistance to the Zia-ul Haq regime in Pakistan".

It directed all CPI State and district councils as well as its lower units throughout the country to "join hands with all who stand for the defence of India's sovereignty and independence in a nationwide campaign of protest" against Washington's generous supply of arms to Islamabad which would amount in effect to about eight million dollars.

The CPI warned against efforts of "certain spokesmen of reaction" like Mr A B Vajpayee, Mr Morarji Desai and Dr Subramaniam Swamy "who are suggesting that the imperialist military encirclement of India, the US aid to Pakistan and the Diego Garcia base pose no threat to India".

"US military aid keeps in power a hated regime, rejected by the people. The latest round of repression and total abandonment of the rule of law are a direct result of the new US plans which seek to give the Pakistani militar, dictatorship the role earlier played by the Shah of Iran, it explained. (as published)

The CEC felt that India could not remain indifferent to the suppression of the democratic movement in Pakistan, and it extended its full solidarity with the Pak people in their "courageous mass movement against the brutal and all-out dictatorial military rule". It demanded release of all political prisoners and for restoration of democracy. It was certain that the US aid instead of strengthening Pakistan, "will further weaken its economy and impose new burdens on the people".

The resolution also severely condemned the "massive military collusion between the Zia regime and the Chinese leaders" as a factor of grave concern for the region as the "manning of the Karakoram Road by the Chinese armed personnel and Sino-Pakistan joint manoeuvres represented a constant threat to India".

CSO: 4220/7460



## INDIA

### CONGRESS(I) REPORTEDLY TRIED TO STALL BENGAL POLL

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 1 Apr 81 p 7

[Text] Calcutta, March 31:

A list of 11 names of senior PCC(I) leaders, top and middle-rangers, has been submitted to the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, for a detailed discussion on pradesh Cong. (I) affairs, probably during the week-end.

In the meantime, even as the PCC(I) has, through half a dozen zonal committees, started drawing up lists of candidates for the coming 90 municipal elections, the state government's move for holding them has been challenged in the high court on procedural and legal grounds.

The Congress(I) leaders are said to have been advised to carry on this legal battle, if necessary in the supreme court, so that the high command gets enough time till May to decide its course of action in regard to West Bengal. This naturally has caused greater uncertainties about the pending assembly and Lok Sabha by elections, for which the notification has yet to be issued. May 17 has been announced as the tentative date.

Reliable sources say that neither of these two pending issues about elections is unconnected with certain broader all-India questions.

One impression given to the pradesh leaders is that some important constitutional amendments might be necessary in 1983, and if that is to be ensured, the party cannot afford to risk as many as 12 Rajya Sabha seats from West Bengal for which biennial elections will fall due in the next 18 months, and half of them in June-July this year.

It is in this context, again, that efforts are being renewed, they say, to weaken like-minded opposition parties as far as possible, or to make their positions politically untenable. Contacts with the Lok Dal and the Congress(U) have been resumed.

The pradesh Congress(I) is yet to get the green signal for proceeding with its plan to have electoral adjustment with the Congress(U) and the Janata party.

### Broad-based Stir

As for West Bengal in particular, efforts are on to make the anti-left front agitation broad-based, by drawing in not only like-minded parties but more importantly individuals, respected in different spheres of life.

Some of the names that have come up already are: Ma. Ashok Sen, M.P., the former chief minister, Mr. S. S. Ray, the Union energy minister, Mr. A. B. Ghani Khan Chaudhury, the Union commerce minister, Mr. P. K. Mukherjee the former commerce minister, Mr. D. P. Chattopadhyaya, Netaji's nephew, Dr. Sisir Bose, and former Calcutta high court chief justice, Mr. S. P. Mitra.

The differences between West Bengal's two ministers in Delhi over the way and time of dealing with the West Bengal situation have now become common knowledge in leadership circles here. Indeed, this is said to be the reason behind a fresh look into the West Bengal political scene by intelligence people.

One of them is credited with the view that since the left front government itself is discrediting itself fast, there is no reason for the Centre to take the odium of toppling an elected government. However, both the ministers agree on one point: Before Congress(I) goes in for elections in West Bengal, a thorough revision of the allegedly rigged electoral rolls should be ensured.

New Delhi (PTI): A West Bengal Youth Congress(I) delegation met the union home minister, Mr. Zail Singh, on Tuesday and submitted a memorandum demanding the dismissal of the left front government and imposition of the President's rule in the state.

The step, they said, would put an end to the "left front government's anarchy and save the life, property and prestige of the opposition as well as of the people."

They also demanded a judicial inquiry into Monday's police firing in Calcutta and threatened to intensify their agitation against what they called, "colossal failure of the state government."

CSO: 4220/7454

## ELECTION COMMISSION ASKED TO INSURE FAIR POLLS

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 1 Apr 81 p 7

[Text] Apprehending rigging of the ensuing by-elections to the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies, by the ruling Cong-I party 40 members of almost all the major opposition parties in the House have urged the Chief Election Commissioner to issue special directions on the lines suggested by them to ensure free and fair poll.

The suggestions have been made in a 15-point memorandum jointly signed and submitted to the CEC on 27 March on their behalf by Mr Harikesh Bahadur and Mr T S Negi, MPs, both of the Democratic Socialist Front.

The memorandum points out that "in the recent elections to the State Assemblies and in the by-elections of the Chief Ministers of Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Orissa it came to light that the entire Government machinery was pushed into service to manipulate the victories of the Cong-I candidates". It alleges that the polling booths were captured by the ruling party's supporters.

Some of the suggestions are as follows: Choice of returning officer out of a panel of names to be recommended by a State Government and his nomination with the consensus of the majority of political parties.

Signing by District Election Officer on every page of electoral roll supplied to the presiding officers.

Supervision of printing of ballot papers by the Election Commission and provision of a code on them to prevent duplicate ballot papers.

Selection of presiding officers and counting supervisors [as published] from amongst Central Government staff instead of the State Government employees as far as possible.

Intimation to candidates by District Election Officers about the serial number of ballot papers issued to the presiding officers at every polling station. Permission to candidates to put their own seal on ballot boxes and on the canvas bags containing them and also facility to put such bags in another canvas bags [as published] with the candidates' seals. Candidates or their agents be allowed to inspect the rooms housing the ballot boxes and in case of complaints of tampering counting be withheld untill [as published] the matter was decided by the CEC's observer.

## CPI EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE APPEALS ON RESERVATIONS

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 2 Apr 81 p 7

[Text] Expressing grave concern at the continuing fratricidal caste strife in Gujarat, the CPI Central Executive Committee has called upon all political parties, organisations including trade unions, kisan sabhas, students' unions, teachers' associations and other social and cultural organisations to come out openly against the current anti-reservation agitation and resist it.

A resolution adopted by the CEC at the concluding day of the meeting, condemned the agitation against reservation for scheduled castes and tribes which "has been seized by reactionary and opportunist elements to launch large-scale atrocities against Harijans and Adivasis in towns and villages." The movement, it alleged, had split every section of the people and caused immense damage to the social and economic life in the State.

The CEC noted that all political parties in Parliament and Gujarat Assembly had unanimously endorsed the principle of reservation, but it was "highly intrigued by the fact that the BJP activists are engaged in stoking the fire of anti-reservation agitation". It was also constrained to note that elements in the ruling party "are playing a dubious role in relation to the disruptive agitation from narrow factional ends".

In this situation it felt that all parties and organisations cherishing the principles of democracy, secularism and national integration, must unite and intervene actively to resist the 'anti-national' movement at the earliest.

In separate resolutions, the CEC extended support to the united struggle of LIC employees and their proposed strike from 2 April, and greeted the 1,25,000 public sector workers of Bangalore based undertakings for their united 80-day strike.

CSO: 4220/7462

INDIA

**MARXIST-RSS CLASHES REPORTED THROUGHOUT KERALA**

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 2 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] Trivandrum, April 1 (UNI)--Four persons were killed and more than 30 others, including a Marxist MLA, were injured as Marxist-RSS clashes erupted throughout Kerala today.

Official reports received here tonight identified those killed as two RSS men, a Marxist and a worker of the All-India Muslim League, a partner of the CPI(M) in the ruling Left-Democratic Front.

According to the Tellicherry police Mr Rajagopalan had just alighted from the train brining (as published) him from Trivandrum after the State Assembly session and was walking towards the station exit at the time of the attack. He has been brought to the Medical College Hospital here.

Tellicherry, about 70 km from here, and surrounding areas have been the scene of intermittent CPIM-RSS clashes. According to complaints with the police, the bomb was thrown from a group of RSS workers on the platform. The town was reported 'tense' after the incident and police pickets have been posted.

The CPIM has called a 'hartal' and a protest meeting to condemn the attack.

CSO: 4220/7462

**KASHMIR YOUTH OPPOSE GANDHI ON DP ISSUE**

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 2 Apr 81 p 4

[Text] Srinagar, April 1

The youth wing of the ruling National Conference 'Youth Federation' today strongly opposed the demand for statutory declaration of West Pakistan refugees settled in Jammu and Kashmir as permanent residents of the State.

A statement issued by general secretary of the federation Ali Mohammed Sagar, who is also a member of Srinagar Municipal Council, urged the Prime Minister to make arrangements for the "settlement of these foreign nationals in some other part of the country instead of trying to complicate this issue".

The statement claimed that the Prime Minister was "fully aware of the fact that there is no question of granting the citizenship rights to these foreign nationals under the State constitution and neither would any change in this constitution be acceptable to the people of the State".

Endorsing the stand taken by Chief Minister Sheikh Abdullah on this question, Mr Sagar said that the Sheikh views reflected the aspirations of the people throughout the State. The Sheikh has claimed that granting of citizenship rights to these refugees was the responsibility of the Central Government. He has assented that the refugees were permitted to take shelter here only on humanitarian consideration and on the belief that the Centre would ultimately settle them elsewhere like other refugees from Pakistan. The Youth Federation criticised the Centre for advising the State to amend its constitution for this purpose. [as published]

CSO: 4220/7462



INDIA

**BENGAL YOUTH CONGRESS(I) ASK PRESIDENT'S RULE**

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 1 Apr 81 p 3

[Text] New Delhi, March 31.--A West Bengal Youth Congress (I) delegation led by Mr Sukhendu Sekhar Ray and Mr Muzaffar Khan, general secretaries, met the Union Home Minister Mr Zail Singh, in Parliament House today and submitted a memorandum to him demanding immediate imposition of President's rule in the State.

The memorandum said that on March 30 when the Congress (I) workers were demonstrating peacefully in Calcutta in a response to the party's call "Assembly chalo", a section of the police and CPI(M) "hoodlums" attacked the peaceful demonstrators. As a result of an indiscriminate police firing three Congress (I) workers and a tram passenger were killed. Besides, at least 300 Congress (I) workers and many innocent persons were seriously injured as a result of the "unprovoked and brutal police attack".

The memorandum said the incident and the "reign of terror" perpetuated by the CPI(M) and patronized by the Left Front Government during its four-year rule had vitiated the democratic atmosphere in the State. It said the Left Front Government "wants to crush the Opposition and curb the democratic rights of the people who wanted to raise their voice to protest against its tyranny".

The memorandum wanted that "the West Bengal Government should be dismissed immediately and the President's rule imposed to put an end to the Left Front Government's anarchy and to save the life and property of the Opposition as well as the general public".

Mr Ray and Mr Khan said that the West Bengal Youth Congress (I) would intensify its agitation against the "anti-people" language policy and the "colossal failure" of the Government. They also demanded a judicial probe into yesterday's police firing in Calcutta.

CSO: 4220/7458

## MAHARASHTRA GROUP SEEKS TO PREVENT AGITATION

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 1 Apr 81 p 7

[Text]

PUNE, March 31: The Maharashtra committee for the protection of reservation of seats has decided to launch a propaganda campaign to defeat the designs of "reactionary forces" trying to start a Ganes-type agitation in the state.

The committee, which was formed here recently at a meeting convened by the Yuvak Ksheti Dal, has the support of the PWP, the CPI, the CPM, the Lal Nishan Party, the Janata Party, the RPI (Oswal group), the Dalit Panthers, the Mahatma Phule Pratishthan and other progressive youth organisations.

Invitations were also sent to the Congress (I) and the Congress (U) to attend the meeting. However, no representatives of the parties had attended the meeting nor did they convey their views to the convenors. It is learnt: Those who attended the meeting were of the view that the Bharatiya Janata Party should be kept out of the committee.

The immediate task before the committee will be to face the threat of agitation held out by the Akhil Bharatiya Maratha Samaj (ABMS), which is led by Mr. Annasaheb Patil, a close associate of Mr. Y. B. Chavan and

leader of a powerful union of Marathi workers.

## MARATHA LEADERS

The ABMS controls a large number of financial and educational institutions all over the state run by Maratha leaders. At a convention in May last, the ABMS had adopted a resolution demanding the abolition of reservation of seats in educational institutions.

Mr. Patil, who has quit the Congress (U), still has a large following not only in the party but also in the Congress (I).

The committee leaders, Mr. N. D. Patil (PWP), Mr. Subhash Lomate (YKD) and Prof. G. B. Sardar, a well-known Marathi writer, feel that the threatened agitation against the reservation system would not get much support in the state.

However, they would organise rallies between April 11 and April 17 at district and taluka levels to counter the anti-reservation campaign.

After the propaganda work, the followers of the constituent parties in the committee would stage dharnas in front of collectorates and tehsildar offices and submit memoranda demanding the continuance of the reservation system.

CSO: 4220/7454

**BORDER SECURITY OFFICIALS WORRY OVER POLICE DUTIES**

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 1 Apr 81 p 3

[Text] Officials of the Border Security Force, West Bengal, are worried over the increasing involvement of their men in normal policing jobs in the border areas which, they feel, is posing problems for the force. They feel that if their force, whose strength in West Bengal is said to be grossly inadequate to meet even its primary duties, has to discharge regularly the functions of the State police, the meagre resources of the BSF will be severely strained.

Only at times of emergency the State Government seeks deployment of the BSF at trouble spots to curb violence as had erupted at Chapra, Islampur and more recently Mal Bazar. But in recent years villagers in border areas are increasingly turning to the BSF to seek its protection and help in the maintenance of law and order. In many areas increasing local pressure is forcing the BSF to intervene even in petty cases and disputes which is giving a new dimension to its role and duties.

Many reasons are ascribed to this. Perhaps its image as an impartial and disciplined force has won for itself the confidence among villagers.

Its promptness in reaching trouble spots and diffusing explosive situations has also endeared it to villagers. The alleged refusal by many thanas to take down even the first information report let alone taking timely action, has also resulted in the villagers looking increasingly towards the BSF for help.

In fact, the present practice adopted by villagers in many areas, the officers say, is first to report their complaint or any incident to the nearest BSF post. The villagers do this with the idea that the BSF, in its turn, will inform the thana about it and the local police would perforce have to take cognizance of their complaint.

The Rajapur incident of February 14 in Murshidabad district exemplifies BSF's changing role and conduct. A group of five BSF men from a border outpost on the Bangladesh border in the Raninagar area hurried to Rajapur village when members of a family, including women, came to the post to seek protection and to save their honour. They were involved in a land dispute with influential people of the area who included the anchal pradhan, belonging to the CPI(M). The Raninagar thana which was well acquainted with the dispute and whose intervention had been sought preferred not to take action.

When the BSF men were persuading the parties to settle the dispute amicably by referring it to an appropriate authority the anchal pradhan, BSF officers alleged signalled his followers to attack the BSF party. Although the BSF men were carrying semi-automatic rifles they did not fire a shot as four of them were allegedly butchered. There was consternation in the BSF rank and file. Many in the district administration feared an Islampur type of retaliation. But the BSF men displayed remarkable discipline and restraint.

What has saddened the BSF is that there has not been a word of sympathy or praise from either Mr Jyoti Basu, who is also the Home Minister, or the Inspector-General of Police, West Bengal. Since the incident the anchal pradhan has been absconding and, for some time, had taken shelter, according to the BSF, in the CPI(M) district headquarters office of Krishnagar. The officers said that his presence in the party office was not only known to the Nadia police but also to a CPI(M) Minister from Krishnagar. When the BSF mounted pressure for his arrest, the anchal pradhan fled from the party office. Now, district officials of the party say officially that the pradhan had crossed over to Bangladesh for refuge.

Senior State police officials say that what the BSF did at Rajapur was nothing extraordinary. Any security force was expected to do this when its help was sought. "There is nothing new about villagers going to the BSF or any other law enforcing agency for help", a senior police officer said.

Another factor that is worrying the BSF is the formation of border security committees by some political parties, which are trying to exercise indirect control over the functioning of the BSF and to influence the lower ranks of the force.

CSO: 4220/7458

## SIXTH PLAN TO PROVIDE AID TO BONDED WORKERS

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 1 Apr 81 p 9

(Text)

**THE** Planning Commission has provided Rs 25 crore for the Centrally-sponsored scheme for the rehabilitation of bonded labourers in the country during the Sixth Plan, reports PTI.

A sum of Rs 3.25 crore has been provided in the annual plan for 1981-82 for the scheme.

Meanwhile, the Planning Commission has launched a survey to evaluate the implementation of the scheme in different States.

While evaluation studies have just been completed in four States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan and UP and their findings have been sent to respective State governments, such studies are in progress in other States.

According to the latest official reports, the number of identified and free bonded labourers was 1,30,971 of whom 1,03,707 were rehabilitated. The released bonded labourers are being rehabilitated by the State governments

under the on-going development programmes.

The Central Government had sanctioned grants totalling Rs 1.30 crore during 1980 for rehabilitating 13,000 bonded labourers.

The State Governments have been advised by the Centre to complete the task of rehabilitation of the remaining 17,254 bonded labourers, so far identified and freed, by March, 1982.

They have also been requested to take effective steps, including conduct of periodic surveys in susceptible areas, to identify, free and rehabilitate bonded labourers wherever found existing.

CSO: 4220/7460

**MIZO REBELS REPORTED COLLECTING LEVIES IN TRIPURA**

Madras THE HINDU in English 1 Apr 61 p 6

[Text] Agartala, March 31.

The Tripura Chief Minister, Mr. Nripen Chakravarty, has alleged that a group of Mizo rebels equipped with light machine guns have been collecting subscription and levies forcibly from the people of Khedaahara and Damchhara areas in North Tripura district.

These hostiles had let loose reign of terror in the area. The traders and householders were afraid of reporting it to the police.

As a result of these forcible levies the annual revenue from forest products that stood at Rs. one lakh has since dwindled to Rs. 40,000, according to report from the Forest Department.

The Mizo rebels, he said were operating in the area for the last two months.

Mr. Chakravarty, who was addressing jute workers at Hapaniya added that the Tripura Upajati Yuba Samity, cadres holding identity cards assigned by the Party Secretary were indulging in dacoity and murder particularly of CPI(M) supporters.

He said a second jute mill for the State would be located in the north Tripura district. He hoped that the work with the Planning Commission's approval might be taken up next year.

CSO: 4220/7459



## WRITER SPECULATES PRC MAY INVITE INDIAN MP'S

Madras THE HINDU in English 31 Mar 81 p 9

[Article by G. K. Reddy]

[Text]

NEW DELHI, March 30

There have been hints that the Chairman of the Chinese People's Congress would like to invite an all-party parliamentary delegation from India if the Government has no objection to the exchange of such graded missions at the political level to carry forward the process of normalisation.

The Chinese have been making some informal moves to ascertain the Indian reaction before extending an official invitation to send a parliamentary delegation.

After visiting the temporary embassy a few years back to break the ice, the Chinese visited the town of the Khabra Memorial Committee for exchanging non-official delegations.

It enabled one of the senior party functionaries of China, Mr. Wang Peng nan, who requested the rapprochement with the U.S. through intermediate meetings in Warsaw spread over several years, to visit India in 1978 which, in turn, opened the way for Mr. A. B. Vajpayee's trip to China the following year to set the ball rolling for a Sino-Indian dialogue.

Almost and though the Vajpayee visit ended rather abruptly following the Chinese attack on Vietnam, it nevertheless set the tone for subsequent contacts which continue to be maintained despite the change of Government.

The fact that the Chinese Foreign Minister, Mr. Huang Hua, had peremptorily put off his return visit last year to denote his country's displeasure over the Indian recognition of Kampuchea, had not deterred the two countries from keeping up at various levels the

re-established contacts between the two Governments.

The inability of Mr. Huang Hua to pay the overdue visit even during the first half of the year, because of the continued political uncertainties in China, has not been allowed to come in the way of useful exchanges at various levels and when opportunities occur in the normal course.

It was against this background of a slow but steady improvement in relations that the Secretary in the External Affairs Ministry, Mr. Eric Gonsky, gave a detailed briefing to the Chinese Ambassador in Delhi, both before and after the recent non-aligned Foreign Ministers conference on India's stand over issues like Kampuchea and Afghanistan.

The Chinese have been satisfied that, though India did not go along with other countries in openly condemning the Vietnamese and Soviet actions, a re-orientation supported the plan for the withdrawal of their forces as part of a wider political settlement.

**Social propaganda.** The propaganda with which China has been conducting some of its Soviet propaganda stands about renewed activity in Pakistan is indicative of Beijing's desire to avoid friction with India pending the resumption of a fuller dialogue in due course.

In the course of their welcoming talks with the visiting President of Tanzania, Dr. Julius Nyerere, the Chinese leaders must have given enough indication of their desire for better relations with India in the expectation that he would be conveying his impressions to the Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi, during his stay in Delhi.

The Tanzanian President arrived from

Beijing this afternoon on a four-day visit, accompanied by a 40-member official delegation consisting of his Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Finance, Planning, Communications and Transport.

They would be able to give Mrs. Gandhi and her Cabinet colleagues an idea of the current internal situation in China where the new leadership has not yet been able to establish a firm control and assert itself fully in giving the country's policies a definite new direction.

The Chinese experts in Delhi are no harm in observing the present level of Sino-Indian contacts both at the political and non-political levels because they believe that such exchanges would be useful in strengthening the hands of the moderates in China.

Though nobody is expecting a lapse of any dramatic improvement in Sino-Indian relations in the near future, it is definitely in India's own advantage to ensure that there is no setback to the process of normalisation, even when the present slow pace has its own positive advantages.

The Chinese have apparently reacted to the idea of a parliamentary delegation to step up the pace a bit, knowing very well that it would help to improve the climate by shedding some of the old apprehensions about Beijing's intentions.

The utility of such a delegation would depend on the choice of its members who should, be experienced enough to generate graded without revealing in too much detail which can only serve as a painful reminder of the past experience.

## FALLOUT FROM ROCKET-FIRING BELIEVED SEEN IN MADRAS

Madras THE HINDU in English 29 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] A little before seven this evening, the twilight sky over Madras acquired four strange blobs, and for the next 15 or so minutes treated thousands to a thrilling show.

At the start, the blobs were in close proximity on the north-eastern sky, aligned like a triangle, and resembling beams of light.

As the show unfolded, the blob on the extreme left began to move away from the others and as it did, it started to fade. The other two moved closer together until one almost came and sat on top of the other.

But wedged between the two, some horizontal streaks appeared, producing an image that looked remarkably like Saturn with its rings. The image then grew in size, moved towards the zenith and faded away as mysteriously as it had appeared.

Sky watchers, as they witnessed the spectacle in disbelief, had each his own explanation: aurora borealis (northern lights), unidentified flying objects, or just plain cloud-formations.

Mr. K. Veeraraghavan, meteorologist, said no cloud formation was seen in the area. Nor was the light aurora borealis which is confined to the Arctic region.

Mr. Veeraraghavan felt that the spectacle might have been caused by fallout from rocket firing from the Sriharikota range, 160 kms. north of Madras. The moisture in the atmosphere could have condensed into ice crystals which reflected sunlight.

PTI reports: Authorities at Sriharikota confirmed that a Rohini rocket was fired at 6.40 p.m., as part of normal tests.

CSO: 4220/7447

## SCIENTIST STRESSES NEED FOR POLICY ON TECHNOLOGY

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 31 Mar, 1 Apr 81

[Article by Atma Ram]

[31 Mar 81 p 8]

[Text] **I**NDIA is one of the few countries with a well articulated science policy document formally adopted by Parliament—the handiwork of a forward-looking visionary, Jawaharlal Nehru. It will be hard to improve on it in form or content. Now and then, attempts have been made to "update" this policy statement, but without success. When I was Chairman of the National Committee on Science and Technology a similar proposal was made. I discussed it with the then Prime Minister, and both of us felt, and the NCST fully agreed, that as a policy statement the Scientific Policy Resolution of 1958 needed no attempt at revision.

The manner and the time frame of action may keep changing from time to time, depending upon the exigencies of the national situation, socio-economic considerations and financial resources. These are details of implementation. The science policy document does not mention the manner or the quantum of allocation of financial or physical resources between various segments of science and technology, nor does it specify the goals to be achieved with reference to time, the priorities and the detailed plans and projects of individual scientific and technical departments and agencies.

Has the implementation of the intentions incorporated in the document been meaningful in relation to the nation's economic and social objectives? If not, is our policy defective, or is it the manner in which the various executive arms

of the government have functioned that has failed or is there lack of an overall national direction in the determination of priorities and allocation of resources?

## FELT FASHIONS

Since World War II, what is called "big science" looms large in many countries, particularly in the advanced ones. Nuclear physics, radio astronomy, space, development of fantastic weapons, remote sensing, satellite communications are some of its areas. It has become fashionable in developing countries also to work in these areas. It is a case of responding to felt fashions rather than to felt needs.

We should certainly aim at the highest degree of excellence in science. But is this being achieved? One of the side-effects of an excessive preoccupation with the building up of scientific agencies and scientific departments under government has been the relative neglect of the universities, which are the natural habitat for pure science to grow and excellence to blossom. The universities have received less than 10% of the funds the government's scientific departments and agencies have. In terms of involvement in national affairs in policy-making, in the decision-making process and in various types of advisory functions, scientists and experts in universities have been almost totally forgotten. A study conducted by NCST brought out the impact of this neglect and the committee strongly emphasized

the need to infuse fresh blood into the universities and the academic structure in India.

This excessive shift in emphasis from the universities to government organizations has resulted in distortions in perspective and misplaced expectations, one of which is a parrot call for self-reliance. Do we need to rediscover and reinvent processes and products in the name of self-reliance? Should we not take full advantage of the accumulation of scientific knowledge and technological expertise which other countries have obtained through years of hard work and at considerable cost? Should we not adopt the technologies we may obtain from others and improve upon them by employing our own innovative faculties?

Just as excellence should be the aim in science, relevance to our needs and conditions should be the guiding principle in technology. Surely technology should enable us to solve the problems of rural areas, problems which are uniquely our own; to improve agricultural practices and cattle wealth; to make cottage and small-scale industries viable and competitive; to improve water supply and sanitation; to provide simple medical care in the villages; and so on.

This is where hard choices have to be made, adjustments have to be carried out, priorities have to be determined and resources allocated accordingly. Should we pursue our space programme with greater vigour, proceed faster with development of nuclear energy programmes, invest thousands of crores of rupees to build supersonic jets?

One can cite several other such examples. Or should we concentrate on improvements that will have an immediate and direct bearing on the daily lives of the country's vast majority?

It would be ideal if we could achieve everything, but resources are not unlimited; there is also a limit to the effort that can be effectively employed. To be capable of yielding worthwhile results, the deployment of resources and efforts have to be above a critical or threshold level in most areas of science and technology. Planning without priorities leads to thin and laterally spread proliferation.

One can give many examples of the expanding frontiers of science and technology today, as also of the enormous costs and the scale of effort involved. Both have a lesson for India. There are scientific merits in these exciting areas as well as possibilities of usefulness for industry and national welfare. How do we decide which ones we should take up? What criteria should we apply? I am raising these questions because in some of these areas we seem to be making some effort.

### SMALL EFFORT

One is inclined to say that the effort we are putting in is insignificantly small, and hence merely a waste. Take, for instance molecular biology, radioastronomy, or establishment of a cyclotron. What is the purpose of such projects? Have they been considered to be relevant in our national context with a reasonable prospect of useful results?

Such questions are now being raised even in Europe and the United States, because the resources available for scientific research may not go on increasing in the same way they have in the last 20-30 years. NASA's budget is under severe questioning. Both in the USA and the U.K. there have lately been substantial budgetary cuts for science. Sir Alan Cottrell, former Chief Scientific Adviser to the British Government, recently spoke about the highly lopsided nature of research and development in the U.K. If these questions are relevant even in these affluent countries, they are much more so in India where resources are very much smaller. There is, therefore, much greater need for making choices and determining priorities.

Several alternatives and options can be posed. Should we, for example, do more work on groundwater hydrology and on scientific study and control of flood and drought, or should we aim at a bigger radio-telescope? Should we have cyclotrons and other accelerators and work on particle physics, or should we concentrate on solar energy development and the related solid-state physics? Should we launch satellites for earth surveys and for television and telecommunications or should we improve communications between our villages, improve our cattle and bullock-carts? Should not high-grade science and technology be applied to deal with such problems?

These are difficult decisions to make in a democratic set-up where many pulls and pushes are at work. The scientific community, particularly the scientific leadership, has a heavy responsibility in the ordering of priorities and making choices. Since independence, the political rulers have accepted their judgment. If scientific achievement has not measured up to the expectations of the people and if their basic problems still remain largely unsolved, none but the scientists themselves are to be blamed. But the necessary sense of accountability does not seem to weigh with them.

Since the Scientific Policy Resolution was adopted as early as March 1958, one is apt to forget its contents today. Among other things, it says that "even deficiencies of raw materials of a country could be made good with science and technology". Japan is an outstanding example. The question is whether we have derived any special advantage from some of our unique natural resources.

Take for instance jute, tea, mica, cashewnuts, spices, manganese, iron ore, leather, shellac, medicinal and aromatic herbs and many others. Have we done our best to add the maximum value to all these raw materials and make the maximum profit from them in the international market? By and large we still export most of them in the form of raw materials. Application of science and technology can add 10 times to their value. Most of these commodities could also have provided exciting possibilities for basic fundamental research.

### HIGHER SPENDING

The Scientific Policy Resolution lists the aims of Government's scientific policy (to put them briefly) as: (1) promotion and cultivation of science and scientific research (2) adequate supply of research scientists and recognition of their work (3) training of scientific and technical personnel (4) encouragement of talented men and women (5) encouragement of individual initiative for discovery, and finally (6) "security for the people of the country all the benefits that can accrue from the acquisition and application of scientific knowledge". By and large, governmental action in most of these respects has been good.

The Central Government's expenditure on science has grown more than 10 times since the resolution was adopted. We have now a good infrastructure for training many categories of scientists, engineers, technologists and agricultural and medical specialists. We supply scientific and technical personnel to many parts of the world, including the most advanced. The conditions of service of scientists are now nearly equal to and in some cases better than those in other services. In assessing the position of scientists in the socio-economic milieu, we sometimes tend to mix up functional responsibilities and importance. At any rate, there are now quite a number of scientists and technologists holding the highest executive positions in government and industry. The question is whether this has made any great difference to our people.

Has the ultimate aim "to secure for the people of the country all the benefits that can accrue from the acquisition and application of scientific knowledge" been realized. This is where performance has been inadequate.

The basic problem appears to be one of priorities in respect of areas of work and allocation of resources relevant to the needs of the people and the choice of individual subjects for research. The absence of overall strategies, the lack of a "grand design" and uncoordinated ad hoc tactics followed in our scientific endeavours have left the vast majority of our people by and large, where they were. It may be argued that the GNP is no measure of satisfaction but I am reminded of what Gandhiji said, "to a starving man, a loaf of bread is his God".



(Text)

**T**HE Scientific Policy Resolution clearly recognizes that science and technology yield their benefits in their application to the problems of the nation and its people. By implication, a technological policy statement is also called for. Science signifies thinking, ideas, concepts; it is technology that shapes them into concrete action and results. Technology is the vital link between science and industry and the key ingredient in all production processes, whether in agriculture or industry, whether large-scale, small-scale or cottage-scale.

Scientific knowledge in such fields as agriculture, public health, meteorology or nutrition and the experience of applying it for human welfare are often generally available as there is free international exchange. But this is not the case where productive industrial technology is concerned. Here, there is no alternative to securing the technology by hard commercial means. Much of the knowledge of industrial technology is held by industrial corporations abroad, particularly the powerful multinational companies. Technology is treated like property. We have therefore to pay for the knowhow, designs, expertise and experience obtained from these people.

We have industrialized, to the level we have, essentially by this process. This is what the Japanese have done, but in a much more intelligent manner. This is what many other developing countries are now doing. We may have to depend largely on external sources in the future as well. With our present policies, the technology gap will continue, if not widen. We have yet to develop the frame of mind to adapt and improve technology we obtain from abroad; maybe it is due to the protected market our industry enjoys. Even in those industries where we have established an infrastructure and have not only been producing what we need but even exporting to some extent, we seem to be failing to push forward.

Take for instance cement, sugar and paper. We had built up not only the capacity to produce these commodities but also the capability to manufacture our own plants and machinery; but today we are in the sorry state of having to import these commodities. In fact, we are also importing plants in many cases second-hand plants which others

are discarding. Our industrial policy often leads to shortages, which in turn creates a black market and many other improprieties. We started manufacturing plants for these industries with initial collaboration with, and designs from, other countries but have not been continually upgrading and improving upon them with our own R & D.

## OUTDATED DESIGNS

Or take the automobile industry, we still manufacture cars with the designs we obtained 20 years back. The energy crunch has made Japan, the USA and countries in Europe develop fuel-efficient light-weight cars. Japan is said to consume one-third of the energy that the USA does per unit of GNP generated. How could the Japanese do it? The secret is normally, dedication, application, and the will to do better than others. We are not able to run even our present power stations and systems efficiently. Coal production, railway transport and power generation seem to weigh one another down instead of bolstering one another up. We are seeking foreign collaboration and technical assistance for coal mining which we have been doing for more than a century. And we talk of self-reliance in atomic energy and space!

Without efficient organization and continued updating, modern technology, instead of helping, can create serious problems. I prefer to emphasize organization rather than management. Organization covers all levels, whereas management gives importance mainly to the higher echelons.

In a modern technological structure, snapping of even the smallest link can bring the whole chain of operations to a grinding halt. We witness this only too often in India.

We have, as a matter of policy, chosen to support small-scale and cottage industries. But has enough effort been made to apply the latest knowledge and experience in science and technology to improving production? We have the bullocks which, according to some estimates, provide the Indian people with their major means of power and transport. It is said that the power that can be generated by our work animals is 30,000 MW, whereas the installed capacity of the electricity-generating systems is only 24,600 MW. Bullock-carts carry goods, installing 15,000

million ton-km and that in places where neither the railways nor road transport can reach. Have our scientists and technologists devoted much attention to improving this basic facility? Since we started the "gobar gas" experiments, we have probably erected a few thousand units. China, which took to this device later, is said to have set up nearly 5 million units, and more efficient ones.

## WANTED - A POLICY

How is it that we have not made much headway in these directions? Is it because we spread our efforts too thinly, or is it because of inadequate financial and other resources? Or is it because we do not have the necessary ambition, drive and perseverance for achievement? Or is it that our policies are not clear and right? Maybe a combination of all these factors has been in operation. In any case, since we have systems exemplified by the bullock-cart and the Jaguar existing side by side, we need a technological policy statement to spell out what we should do in respect of each sector, the relative priorities, and the quantum of resources and effort that should be allocated to each.

I tried to formulate a technological policy statement during my chairmanship of the National Committee on Science and Technology. After considerable discussion, a final draft statement was prepared by NCST which went up to the highest level. It was only awaiting formal approval. I would plead with the present Government that a policy statement in this regard be formulated and adopted. The Government may wish to modify the original draft, but let the policy be clearly defined.

A simple example will show why this is needed. A recent study of the development of plastic extrusion industries in Punjab towns showed that while it had created a facade of prosperity in these towns, it had thrown out of employment thousands of village artisans, blacksmiths, copper-smiths, potters and others. Other examples can be cited of new urban-based industries playing havoc with rural industrial occupations. There is a clear need to evolve strategies to ensure that not only is this slow and steady erosion of the rural economic structure arrested but modern science and technology are applied to upgrade and modernize the techniques of rural manufacture. Rural

India needs to be modernized, industrialized and developed in situ, and not transported to towns and cities.

A technology policy statement should cover: (a) the people's needs; (b) the vast population, which is largely rural; (c) natural advantages of raw materials and manpower; (d) optimum utilization of the resources and their beneficiation and conversion to obtain maximum added value; (e) increasing employment opportunities; (f) development of small-scale and cottage industries, with innovative R & D; (g) growth, improvement and diversification of technological capacity and capabilities to ensure higher productivity, optimum use of materials and energy and raising of quality; (h) acquiring technologies as and when needed, without compromising national interests; (i) adoption, assimilation and continual improvement of acquired technologies; (j) R & D in universities and industry and under government; (k) attention to all links in the innovation chain; (l) export of goods and services, as also of technology and technological capabilities; (m) ecological balance and prevention of pollution; (n) avoidance of excessive urbanization; (o) relief of human drudgery and ensuring human safety; (p) defence requirements; and (q) finally, economic self-reliance.

Although we have had the political commitment and the financial support within the overall limitations of resources, we have missed the bus in developing some of the science-based industries. Take the man-made fibre industry and the electronics industry; one could also add the aeronautical industry.

In electronics, our doctrinaire, ill-advised policies and lack of foresight have cost us dearly; we have lost the initiative and advantages we had of personnel, skills and market. Countries which are smaller and started much later have gone far ahead. Some of the prevailing notions may be partly responsible. For instance, some people seem to believe that the synthetic fibre industry will damage the cotton-growing farmer and the economy based on cotton. Again electronics is associated with a high degree of sophisticated mechanisation and automation, and people fear that computers may create unemployment.

Is there any example of large-scale unemployment being created in a country which has advanced technologically, developed electronics and introduced computers? Such science-based technologies will also have to be considered not merely in terms of the domestic market but for international trade. Again, we could have, over a period of

time, built up a large aeronautical industry which could not only produce our own requirements but also meet the needs of other developing countries.

## OUR FAILURES

With our large skilled scientific and technological manpower and other resources we should have become a major exporter in industries like aeronautics, synthetic fibres, computers and other electronic goods. But we are having to import even agricultural commodities and basic industrial inputs like cement, fertilizer, aluminium and steel. If we had a dynamic and forward-looking technology policy, this would not have happened.

We are still at the beginning of a technology era and I would strongly advocate that we should formulate a technology policy and create, if necessary, the institutional infrastructure to provide the policy with a functioning arm. There is neither universality nor permanence for a technology policy; it is time we appreciated the distinction between science and technology. Science is judged by excellence, technology is adopted for its relevance, for returns—economic or social. Let us step into the future with greater imagination and pragmatic policies, but this needs preparation today.



## BAHRAIN REPORTED READY TO INVEST IN INDIA

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 1 Apr 81 p 5

[Text] March 31: Bahrain's information minister, Mr. Tariq Almoayed, said here today that India could expect a lot more investment from his country if it was promoted properly.

"There are a lot of people in my country who want to invest and don't know where to do so. On the other hand, there are people here who want investment but don't know where to get it from. I believe the press can fill that role and encourage both, a flow of investment and tourism," Mr. Almoayed said after a visit to THE TIMES OF INDIA offices.

The minister, who has been on a week-long visit to India, also said that there could be better arrangements between India and his country for trading, particularly when it came to energy and technology. "You have the technology, we have the energy," he remarked.

He thought the formation of the Gulf Co-operation Council soon would enable the Gulf countries to speak in one voice and make them much stronger allies, economically and politically, to their friends.

## Trade Pact

While he was certain that India's friendship over the years would be repaid, he said his country expected traditionally friendly countries to support moves to keep big power conflict out of the Gulf region.

Next month, he said, Bahrain would be signing a trade and economic agreement with India. The most important aspect of the agreement on mass media that he had signed in Delhi last week was the exchange programme for journalists from the two countries to promote knowledge and goodwill. He expected the agreement to better relations politically, economically and socially, especially in the fields of trade and tourism.

He was "very impressed" with his visit to THE TIMES OF INDIA. "It is one of the old institutions and I like visiting such institutions because they have a tradition, for which I have respect," Mr. Almoayed added.

CSO: 4220/7454

## SOVIET RAILWAY UNION LEADER MEETS DELHI PRESS

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 2 Apr 81 p 10

[Text]

**I**N THE Soviet Union, industrial managements alone cannot decide an issue like bonus. The trade unions play a great role in it. And management-trade union relations are governed by legislation.

Soviet Railway Transport Workers' Union central committee president M L Kovalev, who heads a two-member railway trade union delegation visiting India, stated this in New Delhi on Wednesday at a press conference.

The delegation, said Mr Kovalev, was in the country on the invitation of the All India Railwaymen's Federation for 'bilateral exchange of ideas' and establishment of "good relations and deeper understanding" between the railway workers of the two countries.

The leader of the Soviet team said that his union had two more friendly railway workers' unions in India: the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen and the Indian Railway Workers' Federation. The team had met the trade union leaders and the ordinary members of all the three Indian railway workers' federations.

The Railway Transport Workers' Union commanded a membership of over 4.75 million. Of these, 3.75 million were engaged in airport, railway-track building and transportation activities.

The two-member team which has visited Bombay, Calcutta and other cities has found that the

Indian railway workers, like their counterparts in the Soviet Union, are desirous to promote peace all over the world, Mr Kovalev added.

The Soviet railway workers' delegation, he said, had reached an agreement with their Indian counterparts for promoting better understanding between the railway workers of the two countries and to strive for improvement of the workers' living and working conditions.

The representatives of the railway workers of the two countries will have an opportunity to meet again during the forthcoming conferences of railway workers' representatives at Brussels in May and then at Damascus in October.

In reply to a question, Mr Kovalev said:

"The managements and the workers generally do not deviate from the labour laws and if any management does, the worker has every right to go against the management to the concerned committees for redressal of his grievances".

"Ours is a democratic country and there is no question of any party feeling aggrieved", he added.

## EQUIPMENT TO IMPROVE AIR FLIGHT SAFETY PURCHASED

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 1 Apr 81 p 8

[Text]

**THE** Director General Civil Aviation has acquired sophisticated equipment worth over rupees five crore to ensure safe operations of domestic and international flights in the country, reports UNL.

The equipment includes two Avro HS-748 aircrafts for calibration of ground landing and navigational aids installed at airports throughout the country.

The 3.15 crore aircraft are at present being fitted with the highly sophisticated precision equipment acquired at a cost of rupees one crore.

The calibration of the ground navigation and landing aids is an essential requirement for the safe air operations. This calibration is done by the airborne flight equipment to ensure that the ground equipment are operating within the accuracy standards prescribed in the manufacture's specifications and set forth by the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO).

The present day modern sophisticated jet aircraft mostly fly with the help of the vital ground aids such as very high Frequency Omni Range (VOR), Non-Director Beacon (NDB), Visual Direction Finder (VDF), Distance Measuring Equipment (DME), Instrument Landing System (ILS) and radars.

The DGCA has a network of these aids spread throughout the country with 85 aerodromes. There are 81 aeronautical communication stations. It has at present 31 VORs, 18 DMEs, 30

VDFs, 6 ILSs and 12 radars costing about Rs 50 crore operating at 85 aerodromes spread throughout the country.

The DGCA is further in the process of acquiring very shortly 25 VORs, 10 DMEs and 3 radars at a cost of Rs 10 crore.

The sensitive navigational and landing aids are required to be calibrated every three-six months for their accuracy, which will be done by the two Avros just acquired by the DGCA.

The new equipment for flight calibration being installed on these two Avro aircraft is most sophisticated and advanced in accuracy. It will improve air navigation substantially thereby reducing fuel consumption and time involved on each flight.

The VOR (Very High Frequency Omni Range) is a ground equipment which radiates very high frequency signals throughout 360 degrees. This provides direct signal to the aircraft and indicates its direction for navigational purposes. The auto-pilot of the aircraft can be coupled with a VOR, and from one VOR to the other.

The DME (Distance Measuring Equipment) is an aid which gives distance in nautical miles to aircraft from and to the airport where the facility is located.

**ZINC FINDS IN RAJASTHAN MAY BE A BONANZA**

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 2 Apr 81 p 4

[Text] Udaipur April 1 (PTI).

The latest find in zinc-lead at Rampura-Agucha in the Bhilwara district of Rajasthan promises to be a bonanza to this country.

Exploratory drilling carried out at this deposit so far indicates that the lead-zinc ore reserves may be much higher than the earlier estimate of 35 million tonnes.

The reserve may even cross 50 million tonnes as per geologists of various agencies indulging there in exploration work.

Hindustan Zinc Limited, Udaipur who have been granted the lease of Rampura-Agucha deposit are presently engaged in the exploratory drilling at this deposit. They are being assisted by Directorate of Mines and Geology, Government of Rajasthan in this work.

A committee to review progress of work at Rampura-Agucha has been constituted by the Government of India to monitor the progress of investigation at this deposit and advise all measures to complete exploration as early as possible.

HZL has plans to undertake the development of mines and construction of a new super smelter with a capacity of [number illegible] tonnes per annum zinc and 35,000 tonnes per annum lead. The Planning Commission have included Rampura-Agucha in Sixth Plan (1980-85) as part of their programme for development of [words illegible] in the country. Already, funds have been earmarked for initial work and there are indications that the development of Rampura-Agucha [as published] mine and establishment of new smelter would get necessary financial support. The project will start during Sixth Plan.

So far, nearly 60 metres of incline has been excavated. The total work is likely to be completed by November, 1981. After this, the preparation of project report would take 6 to 12 months' time and the project report should be before the Government by the end of 1982, for an investment decision for the development of mine and setting up of a smelter will be taken.

HZL have also engaged Messrs Stoeberg of West Germany as consultant for preparation of a prefeasibility report for setting up a new smelter. A team of experts

from the consultants has already visited Udaipur and probable sites for location of this smelter in western India.

Though no definite conclusion can be arrived at this State about the possible location of the new smelter but looking at the large size of the deposit at Rampura-Agucha and the availability of infrastructural facilities in Rajasthan vis-a-vis other locations, there is a strong possibility of the smelter being located somewhere in Rajasthan. This is quite enough to end the dispute raised regarding location of a new smelter sometime back.

CSO: 4220/7462

## VIZAG STEEL PLANT DIRECTOR TELLS PROGRESS MADE

Madras THE HINDU in English 31 Mar 81 p 10

[Text]

VIZIYAWAGIA, March 30

"Nowhere else in India has so much work been done in so short a time as at the Viskhapatnam steel plant site" according to Mr. V. Balasubramaniam, Managing Director of the steel plant.

Talking to Vijayawada based reporters on a PBI sponsored visit to Vizag Mr. Balasubramaniam expressed anguish over remarks from certain quarters that the construction of the steel plant was progressing at snail's pace. "I can't hide a steel plant from your eyes" he said and added that the authorities should be allowed to do their job.

Having been associated with the construction of four other steel plants in the country and with only four years of service left he was keen to complete the project on time as it would be a feather in his cap.

The first phase envisaged production of 12 million tonnes of liquid steel by the end of 1985 and 34 million tonnes two years thereafter.

On the charge that the local people were discriminated against in the provision of jobs Mr. Balasubramaniam said that 85 per cent of the employees were locals and from the employment exchange. He had done nothing against the rules laid down by the Government of India. As a professional manager he knew that recruitment of local people was essential for maximizing production and productivity.

The steel plant incidentally was not a construction agency and some of

the people recruited by contractors might be nonlocals. But even here talk of the 21,000 people working at the site were loud.

He had offered to give work to the displaced persons if they formed themselves into cooperatives but they would not. The steel plant authorities had one limitation. They could not recruit distant people because of safety considerations.

Mr. Balasubramaniam was at press for the State Government for the excellent cooperation being given by it.

It was wrong to think that the plant's progress would be held back for want of funds, he said. The plant would never run short of funds. The Soviet Union which was providing technology had also agreed to give a loan of Rs. 500 crores.

Orders had been placed for equipment from the Soviet Union, East Germany and Czechoslovakia. Five thousand cubic metres of concrete would be poured continuously for three days in October for the first blast furnace foundation.

The two blast furnaces, the biggest in the country, would each produce 5,000 tonnes of pig iron a day.

The plant's cost estimated at Rs. 2,250 crores in June, 1979, would now be Rs. 2,825 crores.

Reporters on a visit to the plant site about 27 km. from Vizag found thousands of workers and hundreds of machines at work, in levelling the site.

The Rs. 40 crore levelling work involves the excavation of mountains

is also the filling up of lake like expanses. Even workers would lose their way if they were not guided in the vast site around which a 24 km. long compound wall is planned.

Following is the progress of work according to Mr. Balasubramaniam and Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, Deputy General Manager. 15 million cubic metres of earth work out of the 20 million cubic metres has been completed and the remainder will be completed by June. Railway authorities are excavating an 8.8 km. long railway siding.

Soviet and Indian engineers are finalising details of engineering and procurement of material. A six km. long six-lane approach road is being constructed by the Andhra Pradesh State Construction Corporation.

Arrangements have been made for power and water supply to meet current and future requirements. A steel township costing Rs. 40 crores is planned and the first 500 houses will be ready in one year. As against the revised land requirement of nearly 27,000 acres, 15,000 acres have been acquired. Twenty-two out of the 24 villages in the area have been evacuated.

Steps have been taken for the development of captive limestone and dolomite mines. To far 426 personnel including executives have been employed by the authorities. Measures to recruit senior and junior operative trainees have been initiated.

The plant when completed in all respects will have a work force of 20,000.

[Madras THE HINDU in English 1 Apr 81 p 6 prints the following correction: "Mr. V. Subramaniam is the Managing Director of Vizag Steel Plant and not Mr. V. Balasubramaniam as reported yesterday."]

CSO: 4220/7453



## OIL INDIA PRODUCTION HURT BY ASSAM SITUATION

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 1 Apr 81 p 5

[Text]

The Oil India Limited, hit by the Assam agitation seriously recorded a very poor performance in 1980, reports UNG.

According to the annual report of the department of Petroleum, the physical targets set by OIL could not be achieved and the total acreage drilled in all the areas during 1980 was 21,181 metres as against the target of 94,320 metres. This was due to the disturbed conditions in Assam.

The report said seismic survey work also was hampered by how the weather and terrain conditions.

The total production of crude oil by the Oil India as on 31 December 1980 was 0.88 million tonnes, of which 0.79 million tonnes

was supplied to refineries in Assam and Bihar.

The Government has approved Oil India's project to develop a group of relatively recent discoveries of hydrocarbon accumulations in areas east and south-east of Nahorkhutiya field called Jorjan offshoot.

In the Mahanadi offshore area, the company abandoned work in the first well after drilling to depth of 2740 metres due to lack of evidence of hydrocarbons and difficulties experienced in drilling through hard rocks.

The second well in the same area, which was spudded on 6 July last year had been drilled at a depth of 3,000 metres at the end of 1980. Production tests will be undertaken after completing the drilling.

CSO: 4220/7460

## DISQUIETING TRENDS IN FERTILIZER PRODUCTION NOTED

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 2 Apr 81 p 7

[Text] Though prospect of fertiliser production in 1981-82 appeared to be very good, there were some disquieting trends again after production had started improving since July 1980.

Minister of State for Petroleum, Chemicals and Fertilisers Dalbir Singh, intervening in the debate on the demands for grants for his Ministry, said in the Lok Sabha on Wednesday that production of fertilisers particularly of nitrogenous, which was hit in 1980-81 due to power cuts and other problems, had started improving since July 1980.

However with the power cuts in Tamilnadu and Haryana, there were disquieting trends again, he said and appealed the State Governments to exempt fertiliser units altogether from such cuts.

Overall production of nitrogenous fertilisers during 1980-81 was expected to be around 2.13 million tonnes as against the target of 2.75 million tonnes, whereas phosphatic fertilisers to be around 8.3 lakh tonnes as against the target of 8.5 lakh tonnes.

Regarding the drugs situation, he said that sustained efforts were made by the Government [as published] to maximise indigenous production so that it could be made available to people at reasonable prices. At the same time, the manufacturers should also get a reasonable return, he added.

Stating that the Government was also reducing dependence on imports, Mr Singh said that total discontinuance was not envisaged.

Quoting figures, he claimed that the prices of drugs and medicines had remained steady as compared to prices of all other commodities taken together.

## Oil Sharing

Participating in the debate, a Cong-I member, Chintamani Panigrahi, expressed reservation on any move to allow oil sharing to foreign parties in oil exploration and said such a step might not 'help us in the long run' particularly when the price of crude was bound to go up in the future.

'Such a policy is okay temporarily. But what about the future?' he asked.

Noting that there was no substitute for self reliance, Mr Panigrahi called for massive investment in oil exploration for greater indigenous production so that the country could limit its oil import bill at a particular level.

A former Chief Minister of Rajasthan Mohanlal Sukhadia, was also of the view that there should be greater allocation of resources for oil exploration.

'We should not be niggardly in providing funds to the Ministry', he said.

Mr Sukhadia wanted that foreign collaboration in oil exploration should be in specified fields.

Mr N K Shejwalkar (BJP) said no serious attempt was made to find alternative source of energy to save on petroleum imports.

Mr P B Sharma (Cong-I) said India should aim at self-sufficiency in petroleum products and expand the operation of ONGC throughout the country. ONGC should add to its technical capability and more finance should be allocated for the purpose.

Mr C D Patel (Cong-I) complained that injustice has been done to Gujarat in the recent raising of royalty on crude.

Dr V Kulandaivelu (DMK), welcomed the reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the ONGC and other departments, but said the percentage of reservation for the physically handicapped should be increased.

CSO: 4220/7462

## BRIEFS

**SPANISH KING'S VISIT**--Las Palmas (Canary Islands) April 1 (AP)--Indian Ambassador to Spain Surendra Singh Alirajpur, said yesterday that King Juan Carlos and his Greek-born wife Queen Sofia would visit India as guests of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, early next year. The Ambassador said the date was not yet determined but that the visit of the Spanish monarch to New Delhi might be in January 1982. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 2 Apr 81 p 3]

**GENERAL MALHOTRA RETURNS**--General O P Malhotra, Chief of the Army Staff, returned to Delhi on Wednesday after a six-day visit to Hungary, reports UNI. During his stay in Hungary, Gen Malhotra called on Hungarian Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar, Defence Minister, Laos Czinige and Hungarian Army Chief, Istavan Olah. Gen Malhotra also visited various defence establishments in Hungary. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 2 Apr 81 p 7]

**R. K. NEHRU DIES**--Allahabad, April 2 (UNI). Mr. R. K. Nehru, a former secretary general for external affairs, died here today following a heart attack. He was 78. Mr. Nehru went for an evening stroll this evening with his wife. When he reached Alfred Park, he felt heart congestion and rushed back home in his car. He died soon after reaching home before any medical aid could be rendered. Mr. Nehru, nephew of late Jawaharlal Nehru and a cousin of the prime minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, was India's envoy to China, first secretary general of the external affairs ministry, and charge d'affaires in Washington. He was also India's envoy to Mongolia, ambassador to the United Arab Republic, Lebanon and Libya. He was also vice-chancellor of Allahabad University from 1965 to 1967. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 3 Apr 81 p 1]

**LEASE TO BANGLADESH**--New Delhi, April 2 (PTI & UNI). The external affairs minister, Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, informed the Lok Sabha today that according to the 1974 agreement India was to lease out in perpetuity to Bangladesh an area near "Tinbigha" in Cooch Behar district of West Bengal, to connect Dahagram with Panbari Mouza of Bangladesh. Details of the lease terms were being currently negotiated with Bangladesh, he said in a written reply to Mr. A. B. Vajpayee. Sovereignty over the leased areas would continue to vest in India. Moreover, the lease terms proposed by India adequately protected free passage of Indian citizens and their goods across the area to be leased. There was thus no question of "disconnecting" any part of the Indian territory, Mr. Rao said. [Excerpt] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 3 Apr 81 p 10]

**MINESWEEPERS DECOMMISSIONED**--INS "Cannanore" and "Karwar", the last two Comiston class coastal minesweepers of the Indian Navy, were decommissioned at sunset at a simple and solemn ceremony here today. Rear Admiral S. C. Chopra of the western naval command was the chief guest. The ships built in 1956 were having wooden hulls and their main function had been sweeping the mines through magnetic and acoustic contacts. The minesweepers played an active role in the 1965 Indo-Pakistani war and later, in 1971, at Chittagong harbour. Commander B. B. Bhagwat and Lt.-Commander D. Arora were the last commanders of INS "Cannanore" and "Karwar", respectively. [Text] [Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 1 Apr 81 p 4]

**TRADE WITH BRAZIL**--There is vast potential for expanding the economic and trade relations between India and Brazil and the two countries could combine their resources to set up joint ventures also in third countries, reports PTI. This was noted by business leaders of the two countries when a high-level Indian delegation led by the President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) Mr K N Modi visited Brazil from 23 to 30 March. According to a FICCI press release while India could supply Brazil with both consumer and capital goods, the latter could assist India in the technology to produce alcohol from agricultural waste for mixing with petrol. Besides, it could also supply India with vegetable oils, dyeing and tanning materials, precious and semi-precious stones and newsprint. Mr Modi suggested that Indian and Brazilian consultancy and engineering firms could collaborate in setting up various units. Both sides stressed the need for improving the shipping services between the two countries. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 1 Apr 81 p 3]

**RICE EXPORTS**--India plans to export one million tonnes of rice this year, according to Union Minister of State for Agriculture K V Swaminathan, reports UNI. [Text] [New Delhi PATRIOT in English 1 Apr 81 p 10]

CSO: 4220

**COMPARISON BETWEEN BOND SALES, FOREIGN AID**

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 3 Mar 81 p 2

[Excerpts] "That's easy. It can be arranged," said Minister of Finance Ali Wardhana in reply to a reporter's question at the Parliament building Saturday concerning a replacement of foreign aid which may diminish in amount from the United States and other industrialized nations. He added that it is evidently impossible to replace foreign aid with bond sales.

It is not possible to sell government bonds in large amounts all at once, not even \$100 or \$200 million. Major countries can afford to buy about \$200 million worth of bonds only. Therefore it will take time to obtain aid through bond sales, and it is clear that it cannot be relied upon as a long-term substitute for foreign aid.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan has announced his decision to reduce foreign aid for the fiscal year starting October this year. The \$8.07 billion foreign aid originally planned by President Jimmy Carter has been cut by \$1.85 billion, leaving the remainder of \$6.2 billion only. Priorities for the aid are given to Middle East countries for security reasons, while the amount earmarked for Asia has been generally reduced. Only the Philippines and South Korea will receive the same amount of aid without reduction in the interest of U.S. defense. How much Indonesia will get has not been ascertained.

Such international bodies as the World Bank, Asian Development Bank and International Development Agency will follow suit in reducing their aid, with the result that developing countries will be adversely affected.

The reduction in aid to developing countries represents a general trend prevailing in industrialized nations today, so it is quite possible that recipient countries, including Indonesia, will get less aid as time passes.

The Indonesian government has again sold bonds worth 10 billion yen (\$50 million or 30 billion rupiahs) at the Tokyo Exchange, Japan. The proceeds from the sale will be used to finance development projects of 1981-82. This was the second sale in Japan of the Indonesian government bonds.

The first sale was effected in mid-1978 through Nomura Securities Co, which was in line with the provisions of Japanese law which stipulates that the first sale of a foreign government bond on the Japanese market must be executed through banks



or financial institutions. If the first sale proved successful, then subsequent offers of sales may be done through the Tokyo Exchange.

Each purchaser of an Indonesian government bond, which is redeemable in 10 years, gets an annual interest of 7.5 percent after a grace period of 3 years. Besides Japan, Indonesia has also marketed her bonds in West Germany, valued at DM100 million at 7 percent interest and redeemable in 10 year.

9300

CSO: 4213/55

## FORUMS ON TRANSMIGRATION MATTERS TO BE FORMED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 4 Mar 81 p 2

[Text] Besides the existing Coordination Agency for the Execution of Transmigration, the Department of Manpower and Transmigration will soon set up two non-governmental bodies, namely, a forum for consultations and a forum for communications. It is hoped that the two institutes will be formed and operative at the start of the 1981-82 fiscal year next April in order to improve the implementation of the transmigration program.

Thus said the vice minister for transmigration affairs, Martono, during his keynote speech before a "Seminar on Public Participation for the Success of Transmigration Program" held in Jakarta Monday. Organized by Youth Work Foundation (Yayasan Dharma Pemuda), the seminar will last until 4 March.

Vice Minister Martono stressed again that the final goal of the transmigration program is "spontaneous transmigration." Its implementation cannot be handled unilaterally by the government, but must be supported and aided by the general public. In fact, it is even hoped that the public themselves will take the initiative in the long run, organizing and financing the execution of this spontaneous transmigration.

He said that the Consultation Forum's membership will be made up of representatives from various scientific institutions and of scholars from diverse disciplines. This forum will represent an agency of consultancy for officials of the Department of Manpower and Transmigration, specifically its directorate general, providing professional or expert advice and working as a partner in their combined effort to ameliorate the implementation of the transmigration program seen from sociological, psychological, socio-economical and national security aspects.

The Communications Forum will consist of public figures and representatives of society, non-governmental organizations sympathetic toward transmigration ideas and others. It is hoped that this forum will offer general suggestions on how to transmigrate the people with optimum results. It is even hoped that this forum will eventually be able and willing to implement spontaneous transmigration by themselves. This way, transmigration of people will be carried out by private organizations or other bodies, while the government will merely handle the implementation of necessary transmigration as a consequence of a natural disaster, for example, or where the candidate transmigrants are too destitute.

Vice Minister Martono assessed that rural inhabitants have begun to sense the effect of the on-going development; in other words, their incomes are on the rise and enough to live by, and that is why lately their enthusiasm for transmigration has cooled down.

During a work conference between the House Commission IV and the minister of manpower and transmigration last 16 February, a member of the said commission, Susanto Bangunnagoro, stated that the desire among inhabitants of Java island and other densely-populated areas to migrate to other regions is growing and "difficult to control." This is proof that the Department of Manpower and Transmigration has been successful in changing the mental attitude of villagers who were at first reluctant to leave their abodes, although they were living in poverty.

On the other hand, according to Susanto, the Department of Manpower and Transmigration at present cannot curb the enthusiasm of those people who wish to be moved out. By way of evidence, many applicants, who registered their names 2 or 3 years ago and who have not been transferred to outlying islands by the authorities have left their places of origin on their own as "spontaneous transmigrants" regardless of risks.

9300

CSO: 4213/55

## GENERAL JUSUF COMMENTS ON SOLO SITUATION

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 6 Mar 81 pp 1,9

[Excerpts] General M. Jusuf, minister of defense and security and concurrently commander of the armed forces, yesterday visited Solo city to observe its security condition at close hand, particularly after the outbreak of the "Solo incident" some time ago. After a briefing given by Colonel Sutarno, commandant of Military Area Command 074, General Jusuf made a brief tour of inspection through the city by car, including the Pasar Klewer area.

According to him, the situation in Solo has improved considerably since the last time he visited there one day after the "Solo incident." Everything has returned to normal, including its economy, he said.

Earlier, he had visited the center of "Group 2 Kopassandha" at Kartosuro where some 400 youths are being intensively trained to become Kopassandha soldiers [paracommandos]. Besides Kartosuro, the general revealed, Cilacap is another town where more than 300 people are undergoing training as paracommandos, with the view the plan of the Defense and Security leadership to increase the number of existing paracommandos fivefold.

Subsequently, General Jusuf paid a visit to the hospital of the "Dr Suharso" Center of Rehabilitation of Invalids to cheer up ex-soldiers who saw service in East Timor and who were undergoing treatment there.

The general said that soldiers who became invalids as a result of surgery would not be immediately pensioned off. If they recovered and were able to resume work, they would still be in active military service until they are pensioned off at 55 years of age. However, their assignments would be adapted to fit their current physical condition and the skill they would have learned at the rehabilitation center.

In his talk with individual soldiers he met at the center yesterday, General Jusuf reminded one and all that beginning March their food allowance would amount to 1,000 rupiahs per day.

"Don't use this money to buy cigarettes, because smoking is dangerous to your health. Moreover, your wife won't like your bad breath, and smoking in bed can cause fire to your mattress. If I hear that you use the food allowance money for cigarette smoking or gambling or fooling around with women, I'm not going to increase your allowance again," the general told the soldiers.

From Solo the minister of defense and security and his entourage flew to Yogya to witness members of the armed forces doing their civilian duties by going into rural areas at Donokerto and Wonokerto villages at Turi subdistrict, Sleman regency. At Donokerto, the soldiers in this "Manunggal III" exercises built concrete bridges measuring 14 by 4 meters, while at Wonokerto other soldiers dug an irrigation channel measuring 1 kilometer long, 1 meter wide and 1 to 3 meters deep.

In assessing the armed forces' program of "Go to the Villages," General Jusuf said that the villagers concerned have benefited from it and their welfare has been further improved. The people feel the benefits of the even spreading of development, especially those living in isolated places.

Simultaneous with this program, the relationship between the military and the people has become closer and friendlier. "This is most important for our defense system," said the minister of defense and security.

9300

CSO: 4213/55

NEW MILITARY EQUIPMENT INCLUDES TANKS, SHIP.

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 23 Feb 81 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Menhankam Outlines New Concept On Increased Integration Among Units"]

[Text] At present the Indonesian Armed Forces (ABRI) is strengthening itself by increasing its fighting capability. In addition to new military equipment for the airforce and army that is beginning to arrive and be put into use, on 21 February Menhankam (Minister of Defense and Security)/Pang (Commander of ABRI) Gen M Jusuf officially commissioned two warships of the LST type for service with the Indonesian navy, along with several AMX PAC-10 and AMX-10P amphibian tanks for use by the marines. This occurred at the Ujung port in Surabaya.

These tanks are the first consignment of those purchased by the department of defense and security. The two ships commissioned the KRI (Indonesian Ship) Teluk Semangka and the KRI Teluk Penyu are the first of this type owned by the Indonesian navy being capable of carrying three helicopters of the BO-105 type or two of the Puma type. Two additional ships will arrive within 1-2 months.

According to Gen Jusuf, before the end of this year two additional larger warships will arrive with the capability of carrying more helicopters. Then two more will follow these.

In addition Jusuf said in April of next year more patrol boats of the PSK (patrol ship killer) type equipped with Exocet guided missiles, similar to the KRI Mandau, KRI Rencong, KRI Keris and the KRI Badik, which the navy already has will be added.

The nine AMX PAC-10 and AMX-10P tanks for the marines represent the first consignment of the 37 ordered. These two types are the standard tanks used by the French armed forces at present. Before the delivery to the marines, 59 of these tanks were delivered to the Kodam (military region command) VIII cavalry unit.



The AMX-10P amphibian tank is a troop carrying type that can carry 11 troops including the driver and the cannoneer. Its land speed is 65 km/hr and its range is 600 km. Its weaponry consists of a 20 mm cannon and a 7.62 mm machine gun. But according to marine commander Maj Gen Kahpi Surjadiredja the 20 mm anti-aircraft gun will be replaced with a 12.7 mm machine gun so that the tank's capacity to carry troops will be increased. The AMX PAC-10 tank is equipped with a 90 mm cannon.

The new military equipment is expected to replace battle vehicles of the Indonesian navy made in USSR such as the PT-76 tank and the BTR which are antiquated. The AMX-10P and AMX PAC-10 tanks will undergo their first tests during ABRI's LATGAB 81 (combined training operation) in March.

"We aren't stopping either. Our forces will be continually increased," said Gen Jusuf speaking about the variety of new military equipment which ABRI has.

Up to now the Indonesian navy has never had a LST ship capable of carrying a helicopter. So the KRI Teluk Semangka and the KRI Teluk Penyu are a first for Indonesia. The ships were built by the Korea Tacoma Marine Industries. "The hold can carry 17 trucks and the ship can transport 300 troops or in an emergency can carry up to 1,000."

They are equipped with a 40 mm L/70 Bofors and a 20 mm Rheinmetal anti-aircraft gun. In addition an elevator can be used to load and unload ships through its gate.

The KRI Teluk Semangka with insignia number 512 on its sides was first launched on 3 May 1980 and the KRI Teluk Penyu with insignia number 513 was launched on 10 June 1980. The ships are 100 meters long and 13.4 meters wide. Their maximum speed is 15 knots and normal traveling speed is 13 knots. The two ships arrived in Surabaya on 11 February. The KRI Teluk Semangka is under the command of navy Lt Col Pudjiono and the KRI Teluk Penyu is under the command of navy Maj Ghofar Suwarno.

The newer and more modern warships which have already joined the Indonesian navy are the KRI Fatahillah, KRI Malahayati and the KRI Nala. These Dutch built ships have a speed of 30 miles per hour and are equipped with four Exocet 38 mm guided missile launchers (for surface to surface guided missiles), one 40 mm and 2 20 mm cannons and two MK 32 Mod 5 triple torpedo tubes, one anti-submarine rocket launcher and two launching tubes.

When commissioning the navy fighting unit equipment in Surabaya on 21 February General Jusuf purposely brought with him several Kopassandha and calvary officers from Jakarta.

According to Jusuf, this was intended so that all ABRI soldiers from every unit will be familiar with the equipment of other units. In this way they won't feel uneasy when faced with an operation or training session together.

Jusuf said that in addition to being familiar with each others equipment, there should be more interwoven activities between members of ABRI. In this relation, according to the menhankam, beginning in fiscal 1981 all branches of the various units will in turn be given vacations at the bases of other branch units lasting for a week to 10 days.

In this way it is hoped they will become familiar with one another, exchange ideas on each other's fighting equipment, etc. And this is not limited only to the soldiers. It will also include their families in meeting together with each other.

"This is to create a feeling of loyalty between soldiers, a feeling of their being one in destiny and one in responsibility. In this way the integration of ABRI will not only be something on the surface, but will really reach into the heart. Then they will feel as blood relatives in presenting themselves to serve their country and people," said the menhankam/pang in speaking about the concept.

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POPULATION PROGRAM TO BE MORE INTEGRATED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 19 Feb 81 p 9

[Article: "Various Population Problems That Need to be Handled"]

[Text] In order not to create anxiety among the population, a national all-inclusive population program must be formed and then should be shaped into an integrated program. Birth control, reduction in the death rate, a distribution of population that is more balanced and equal, and the development of distribution of the work force all need to be included.

This information was given by the head of the National Family Planning Coordination Board (BKKBN) Dr Suwardjono Surjaningrat in an exchange of ideas between BKKBN and Parliamentary Commission VIII on 17 February. He said that the population and Family Planning (FP) programs are efforts to decrease the birth rate and to lead to increased health and family prosperity, in addition to being part of an integrated effort to decrease the death rate. During Pelita (5-Year Development Program) III the population and FP programs are also being aimed at getting new FP participants to continue on.

According to the BKKBN chief, a population map up through the subdistrict and district levels has been obtained as a result of the 1980 census. With the more accurate and up-to-date population map now available a picture of the population and FP problems can be seen in various districts. So that the activities of the programs can be directed at those areas that really need more intensive efforts. In this way operationally segmented goals can be more exact and more efficient. And this represents a step forward in efforts to reach a quick decrease in the fertility rate of 50 percent by 1990.

Information

According to Dr Suwardjono in 1980/1981 efforts to provide information on the norms for the small, happy and prosperous family in the village areas will be increased. He said that information activities which use radio, TV and mass media will not be as large as information activities carried out in village areas. Also the mobile FP teams in Java-Bali will

increased to an average of 12 visits per village per year in Java-Bali. Some will have 6-16 visits while others will have 24-36 visits. The number of FP field workers will be increased from 7,000 to 8958 and 375 FP supervisors will be stationed on the subdistrict level. The total number of field workers now directly under BKKRM is 12,026.

In addition during 1981/1982 there will be large increases in the FP sector. Also integrated nutrition and FP programs will be increased from 10,000 villages to 17,000-20,000 villages in Java-Bali. According to Dr Suhartojo, the 1981/1982 budget for the population and FP programs is 58.2 billion rupiahs, consisting of an expansion budget of 36.4 billion rupiahs, a routine budget of 6.7 billion rupiahs and foreign aid of 15.1 billion rupiahs. Funds from the expansion budget will be used to pay for development of program activities for 9.1 million active FP participants, to reactivate 2.3 million FP participants and to recruit 2.2 million new participants.

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GOVERNMENT PURCHASING POLICY GIVES PRIORITY TO DOMESTIC INDUSTRY

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 18 Feb 81 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Indonesia Will Refuse Aid That Harms Domestic Industry; But Domestic Commodity Prices aren't Objective"]

[Excerpts] At present Indonesia is prepared to refuse foreign aid if it will harm domestic industry, for example, aid which requires the use of imported commodities. This kind of aid will be refused if there is domestic production.

"Only if the foreign aid is really necessary and domestic industry is unable to produce what is needed will such aid which has strings attached be accepted." Dir Gen of Basic Metal Industries (BNI) Engr Suhartojo told KOMPAS this in his office last week.

In addition to being the director general of BNI, Engr Suhartojo is also a member of the team formed by Presidential Directive 10 of 1980 [Team Keppres 10] which is in control of government commodities and equipment. Everything needed by the departments and non-departmental agencies, totaling more than 300 million rupiahs is located through Team Keppres 10. All motor vehicles, office equipment, non-ABRI (Indonesian Armed Forces) weapons and professional electronic equipment without limitation is controlled by Team Keppres 10.

Dir Gen Suhartojo said that since Team Keppres 10 was formed and began functioning, it had handled the purchase of government commodities worth 2.1 trillion rupiahs. Some 33 percent of this was produced domestically. And if Team Keppres 10 hadn't had the courage to reject imported goods, then the purchase of domestic commodities would only have been 33 percent. This means the team has succeeded in saving 20 percent of the funds that were originally intended to be used for imports.

Indonesia has the courage to refuse foreign aid with strings because the financial capability is already on the domestic scene. Even though domestic production is more expensive than foreign aid in the form of imports, still domestic production will be given priority, according to Suhartojo.

He said there wasn't this courage in former years, because funds were still limited. So we were forced to accept foreign aid in the form of imports, even though domestic industries were already producing the same things.

The government has always considered quality in the purchase of domestically produced goods. It should not be that just because the government wants to use domestic commodities that domestic producers can do as they please and produce without consideration of quality. The government will still pay attention to quality in the interest of the consumers through the standardization of commodities, Dir Gen Suhartojo said.

He admitted that the price of the domestically produced goods purchased by the government is still not objective. The government doesn't have any minimum standard for the price of the goods it needs. It only has a maximum standard (in broad outline) so that there must be some bargaining with the companies to establish the price.

However, the government will continue its efforts to see that the prices of domestic commodities are right. At present the government doesn't have any method to establish a fair price except through competition in the submitting of bids. Before the bidding takes place, the government does have a price determination based on previous bidding. The government does have a price calculation but because it is often a maximal one, they need the results of competition before a determination is made.

Even though businessmen often complain that the purchase price of the government is too low, the government is certain that the businessmen are making a profit. This matter of pricing actually depends on the efficiency of the company. The more efficient the company's management methods, the lower the costs will be. The government figures that the businessmen make profit even though they may be small. "The government still hasn't been able to determine what a fair profit is for the businessmen," Suhartojo said.

Suhartojo said that open market prices differ from the prices paid by the government. The market price is often higher than the prices of goods bought by the government. This happens because the government usually buys goods in larger quantities at one time. On the open market, the government buys retail and is saddled with the cost of selling, advertisement, etc.

Comparing the cost of domestic products with that of imports, Suhartojo said that the comparisons are decisive. Some domestic products are cheaper and some imports are cheaper. Generally the prices are the same.

"Even though there are imports that are cheaper, we have never found a price difference above 15 percent," Suhartojo said. He meant that



the government has never found a difference of more than 15 percent in domestic goods over imported ones. The government has decided that even if the price is higher, it will still give priority to domestic products provided the difference in price is not more than 15 percent.

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NATIONAL DEFENSE INSTITUTE TO EXTEND COURSES TO PUBLIC

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 18 Feb 81 pp 1, 9

[Article: "Lt Gen Sutopo Yuwono: Lemhannas Will Be Extended To Public"]

[Excerpts] The Governor of Lemhannas (National Defense Institute) Lt Gen Sutopo Yuwono is attempting to further extend Lemhannas courses to the public as far as they are not secret in nature or limited (to special groups). This is particularly true of those courses which are the result of investigations. In this way the public whether in specific groups or in general will participate in national defense efforts.

Lt Gen Sutopo Yuwono made this promise in answer to a request by Parliamentary Commission I that those taking the courses not be limited to those from the institute itself or from the government. This request was made during an opinion sharing session held at the Indonesian Parliament on 17 February.

Meanwhile, according to Sutopo Yuwono, participants taking the Lemhannas courses are not limited to the Indonesian Armed Forces or to government employees only. Private citizens can participate too. At present, some reporters and public figures (department heads) are already included. "If requests are made, they can be accepted," he said.

According to Sutopo Yuwono Lemhannas is open to all groups and classes of society. The reason why not more than only 50 participants take part in each Lemhannas course is because there are limited facilities.

He admitted that the overseas holiday-study program in each regular Lemhannas course is being looked at carefully because it is usually very expensive. One third of Lemhannas's operational budget is used for this.

Still he feels that the overseas holiday-study program is necessary for at least three reasons. First, so that participants can see firsthand the situation in other countries. Second, so that they can meet face to

face with leaders abroad and Third, so they can understand the national defense problems of other countries and use this as comparative materials.

He added that the 1980/1981 Lemhannas budget is 337 million rupiahs and in the 1981/1982 budget this will be increased to 518 million rupiahs.

Concerning the progress of courses organized by Lemhannas, Lt Gen Sutopo Yuwono said that beginning in May a cadre course will be held on latent dangers inside the country. For this year, it will be held four or five times for periods of about 2 weeks each.

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## EFFORTS TO INCREASE FOOD PRODUCTION

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 9 Mar 81 pp 1, 9

[Excerpts] The government keeps trying to speed up the realization of food self-supporting program. To this end, apart from executing a program of intensification, extensification (extension of acreage), diversification and rehabilitation, the government is currently making "special efforts" to increase food production.

This remark was made by the vice minister for food production affairs, Achmad Affandi, during a news conference at the Department of Information last Saturday. He was flanked by some senior officials, including Mr Solihin GP and Mr Wardoyo, the director general of Food Crop Division.

These special efforts are made for the purpose of making good use of land in various areas where food shortages occur annually by carrying out an efficient work system among the farmers and adjusted to local natural conditions.

They are also meant to minimize the food dependence of one province on another by concentrating on the increase in food production in certain regencies within the provincial region concerned which potentially is capable of attaining an increase in food production.

Furthermore, these efforts are aimed at intensifying the food production in regencies with potentials but low productivity at present; in other words, their productivity is to be enhanced.

According to Vice Minister Affandi, this food production intensification is being carried out in such barren regions as the 3 regencies of Central Lombok, East Lombok and Sumbawa situated in the southern part of the West Lesser Sundaes province.

These 3 densely-populated regions suffer from acute food shortages every year, and their inhabitants are so destitute that they cannot afford to buy rice which represents their daily staple.

A massive "we must be successful" operation was jointly launched in the 3 said regencies at the start of the 1980 planting season. The despondent inhabitants were awakened and mobilized in spirit to plant rice of the gogorancah strain which can grow in dry or wet fields.

The gogorancah paddy project in the West Lesser Sunda, covering an area of 26,500 hectares, is financed by Banpres (Presidential Aid) amounting to 185 million rupiahs. Each hectare of land is able to yield a minimum of 5 tons of dry paddy per harvest, which means a "profit" of 5.5 billion rupiahs for the entire "We must be successful" operation, not including the value of second crop production (soybean, peanuts and small green pea) which have not been harvested.

Recently, a food production intensification movement was also launched in the East Lesser Sunda, particularly for rice, centralized in the Manggarai regency covering an area of 23,000 hectares of gogorancah paddy. Also, corn of the "Arjuna" variety was planted on 50,000 hectares of land. Each house encouraged to plant 10 clusters of banana seeds. If this government-financed encouragement is fully carried out by the people, 5.5 million clusters of banana trees will soon grow in the entire East Lesser Sunda.

Vice Minister Affandi stressed: "We do not require the local inhabitants to plant banana seeds, but merely encourage and help them to do so. Only this type of plants can survive in the dry land of the East Lesser Sunda. If the banana production brings good harvest, the government will try to process it into banana flour."

He expressed the hope that the inhabitants of the East Lesser Sunda will be able to enjoy the fruits of the gogorancah paddy, "Arjuna" corn and bananas around March, 1982. The banana project is financed by Banpres (Presidential Aid) totaling 120 million rupiahs.

The rice production intensification was implemented in 3 regencies on the eastern part of South Sulawesi, by making use of the pest-resistant paddy variety called VUTW and an addition of fertilizer. It is hoped this project will improve the income of the local peasants and replenish the nation's food stock.

A similar movement called "Prosperous Work" is also being held in the North Sumatra and South Sumatra provinces, with the hope of improving the quality and quantity of the rice production from 200,000 hectares of fields in 5 regencies. The budget for this operation is not divulged, nor the names of the 5 regencies.

It is known, however, that the aim of this operation is to minimize the rice dependence of the two provinces on other regions.

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EXPORTS TO MIDDLE EAST TO BE INCREASED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 16 Feb 81 pp 1, 9

[Article: "KADIN Strategy on Middle East; Value of Indonesian Exports Must Reach \$200 Million Within 3 Years"]

[Text] The Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN) is compiling an export development strategy on the Middle East with a concrete goal, namely that within 3 years the value of exports must reach at least \$200 million. To achieve this KADIN will cooperate with the Indonesian Export Coordination Team on the Middle East of the Department of Trade and Cooperatives.

The chairman of KADIN for middle east affairs, Kowara told this to the press on 14 April at the Bina Graha after he reported to President Suharto on his plans for departure to the middle east to attend the All-Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry conference.

He said that during the conference he will discuss the Indonesian export expansion policy and trade cooperation among Islamic nations. Indonesia has been asked to be willing to be chosen as vice president of the All-Islamic Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Kowara who happens to be an in-law of the Chief of State said "As the President had agreed to this request I also agree in principle to be elected as vice president." The conference will begin on 16 February in Kuwait.

In addition to being the chairman of KADIN for middle east affairs, Kowara is also chairman of the Indonesian Consortium of Construction Industries (ICCI), an association of 7 government and 10 large private construction companies. This consortium is still open to the possibility of other private companies joining. The consortium is backed 100 percent by the government and its main task is to work abroad. At present most of its work is in Saudi Arabia.



According to Kowara, the ICCI is engaged at present in discussions to establish two projects with total value of around \$300 million. One is the King Abdul Azis Military Academy construction project in Riyadh. The tender was won with a bid of \$200 million. The other project is the construction of the King Khaled Military Academy with the project value being around \$100 million.

In addition discussions are being held with Malaysia on construction of a housing project in Johor valued at \$100 million.

He said that in contracts to work abroad such as these, an Indonesian company can't just do as it pleases. The work must be linked with the consortium so there is information for the government. The intent is to safeguard Indonesia's reputation abroad and to assure increased quality. Last year one project contracted by an Indonesian firm failed to meet its deadline. The result was the government had to intervene directly and help so that the work was eventually finished satisfactorily.

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INDONESIAN OIL, MINERAL PRODUCTION GENERALLY ON INCREASE

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 18 Feb 81 pp 1, 9

[Article: "Indonesian Oil Production Begins to Increase Again; Malaysia Wants to Purchase Coal and LPG"]

[Text] Indonesian oil production began to increase again in January 1981 as a result of the increased exploration which began in 1979. This increased production has already exceeded the lowest production of 1980.

Minister of Mining and Energy Prof Subroto said this on 17 February after meeting with President Suharto at the Bina Graha. Accompanied by Principal Director of Pertamina [Indonesian Oil and Natural Gas Co] Piet Haryono, the minister reported on the expansion of production and exports of Indonesian mining products. "This is encouraging in relation to the average production of 1980 which was only 1,577,000 barrels a day," the minister added.

He said that in the first week of January 1981 Indonesian oil production was daily above 1,630,000 barrels and in February it was more than 1,600,000 barrels a day. Indonesia's highest oil production was in 1977 when it reached 615.1 million barrels.

In 1978 this total declined to 596.7 million barrels then decreased further in 1979 to 580.43 million barrels. This decline continued in 1980 down to 577.2 million barrels for the year which is the lowest figure for Indonesian oil production.

The minister said the increased production is the result of increased exploration carried out in 1979/1980. During that period there was a large amount of new drilling. "However, there was no increase of production using secondary recovery methods as these hadn't been implemented but were only under discussion."

After meeting with President Suharto at the Bina Graha on 16 October 1980, Minister Subroto said the President had given instructions that Indonesian oil production be increased in the existing oil fields through the use of

new technology such as secondary recovery efforts. The principal effort for this will be undertaken at the Caltex oil field at Duri (Riau).

The use of secondary recovery techniques at certain fields can increase production of oil up to six times what it now is, it is estimated at that time that the use of this new technology could be implemented after 1 year at the earliest. According to Caltex board chairman, if the new technology were used in Indonesia it would be the largest application in the world.

At the meeting the President gave instructions to Minister Subroto and principal director Piet Haryono to take further steps based on discussions between the Head of State and Malaysian Acting Prime Minister Dr Mahatir Mohamad held at Tawau, Sabah (East Malaysia) on 16 February, primarily on energy cooperation on coal and LPG (liquified petroleum gas). In this cooperation it seems Malaysia wants to purchase coal and LPG from Indonesia, the minister added.

He said Malaysia needs coal to produce electricity. The LPG will be used for transportation. It hasn't been stated how much coal and LPG Malaysia needs from Indonesia.

To supply the coal needed by Malaysia, Indonesia has set aside supplies from its Ombilin (West Sumatra) and Bukit Asam (South Sumatra) mines. In 1979 coal production of the Ombilin mine reached 12,118 tons and this increased to 142,828 tons in 1980. Only 3,316 tons of this were exported in 1979 and 8,100 tons in 1980.

In 1979 coal production from the Bukit Asam mine was 186,271 tons and this decreased to 116,160 tons in 1980. Exports were 48,464 tons in 1979 and 92,118 tons in 1980. At present investigations are being conducted on increasing investments in the Bukit Asam coal mine with a view to meeting the needs of the Suralaya electricity generator in the future.

According to the minister, in the LPG sector, Indonesia has offered to Malaysia the cooperation formula being implemented in the Philippines. In this the Philippines imports NGL (natural gas liquified) from Indonesia produced in the Medan field. The Philippines processes this into LPG. "President Suharto asked us to explore the possibility as to whether this pattern can be used in cooperation with Malaysia," Subroto added.

#### Other Mineral Production

According to Subroto he also reported to the President on other mineral production, including tin. Indonesian tin production increased from 29,440 tons in 1979 to 32,327 tons in 1980, the minister said.

Indonesian nickel production from Anka Tambang Ltd increased from 1,537,442 tons in 1979 to 1,552,660 tons in 1980. Exports of nickel in 1979 were 1,044,469 tons and this increased to 1,287,434 tons in 1980. Some 4,000,377 tons of ferro-nickel were exported in 1979 and this increased to 4,421,473 tons in 1980. Inco Ltd produced 8,589.2 tons of matte-nickel in 1979 and this increased to 18,412.9 tons in 1980.

Indonesia's 1979 bauxite production of 1,051,905 tons increased to 1,249,123 tons in 1980. Exports of this to Japan totaled 1,179,144 tons in 1979 and 1,197,228 (Sp) in 1980. Iron pellet production was 79,877 tons in 1979 and 74,743 tons in 1980. Copper production was 188,769 tons in 1979 and 186,087 tons in 1980. This information was included in the report of Minister of Mining and Energy Subroto.

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**SURALAYA POWER PLANT MAY BE DELAYED**

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 9 Mar 81 p 2

[Excerpts] Completion for the construction of Suralaya electric power plant (PLTU) at Merak may be delayed by about 6 months, due to work tardiness caused by time used up for design processing, tendering and on-site implementation. Nevertheless, with the appointment of major contractors and the allocation of most other work to the tenderers, the State Power Enterprise (PLN) is striving hard to make up for lost time or at least to avoid further delay.

Thus said Alam Chusrani, chief of the West Java Termis Generator Center Project, in reply to a KOMPAS reporter's question last Wednesday.

According to original plan, the construction of Unit I and Unit II of the said PLTU, each with a capacity of 400 MW, will be completed about the end of 1983 or the beginning of 1984. "We are trying to limit the delay to within one year," he said.

Syamasudin, a young engineer graduated from the Bandung Technological Institute and working as a field coordinator, divulged that the fencing of the plant locale, which measures 235 hectares, was not begun until December, 1978. This was followed with the building of the 5-meter-wide main road (to be widened to 10 meters later), the leveling of 50 hectares of ground and the 24-hour road improvement running from Serdang to the PLTU location.

Alam Chusrani indicated that all international tenders involving World Bank fund have been completed. The entire fund required for the construction of the PLTU project totals about \$671,451,000, which includes the Indonesian currency of about 165.8 billion rupiahs (or equivalent to \$265,303,000) and foreign currencies of about \$406,148,000. Of the foreign currencies, about \$345,186,423.52 were borrowed from World Bank, while the remainder were in the form of buyer's credit.

Alam Chusrani added that the construction of the Suralaya PLTU will be carried out in stages. In its entirety, it comprises 7 units to be completed in 3 stages. The first stage for Unit I and Unit II, each with a capacity of 400 MW, is expected to be completed around 1983 or in early 1984. Later, Unit III and Unit IV of the same capacity, will be finished about 1989, while Units V, VI and VII, each with a capacity of about 500 MW, are expected to be completed about 1993 and 1994.

According to plan, an extra high voltage (EHV) transmission system will be built to distribute the electric power generated by the Suralaya PLTU. This 500 KV (kilovolt) transmission system will connect Suralaya with Grandul main exchange in Jakarta, whence the power will be further relayed to Central Java and East Java.

Alan Chuarani said that with the formation of the 500 KV interconnection system covering West Java, Greater Jakarta, Central Java and East Java, the electrical system for the entire Java island will become an integrated system, which will greatly smoothen the distribution of electrical energy.

In the meantime, the 150 KV transmission channel between the PLTU at P.T. Krakatau Steel (Cilegon) and the PLN system through the Serang main exchange, Tangerang main exchange and Duri Kosambi main exchange has been completed and is in operation. Later on, this transmission system will be joined with the Suralaya PLTU through Krakatau Steel main exchange.

Some 32,000 tons of coal will be needed to test the functioning of Unit I which, according to plan, will be held between August and December, 1983. Another 1,221,000 tons of coal will be needed for the normal operation (during the warranty period and for checkup purposes) between January and December, 1984.

Similarly, Unit II will be tested between July and December, 1984, and this testing will require about 323,000 tons of coal, while another 1,331,000 tons will be needed for its normal operation between January and December, 1985.

However, as the construction of the Suralaya PLTU is timed with the development of the Bukit Asam Coal Mine, it is being planned to adopt an alternative fueling system by using residual fuels to the first two units of the Suralaya PLTU. This is to guard against the possibility of a breakdown at the said PLTU due to the lack of coal supply.

According to the planning prepared by consultants, about 112 tons of residual oil fuel and about 166.5 tons of coal would be needed per hour to operate each of the 400 MW units. At the same time, the residue of the burnt coal in the form of ash and dust (assuming that the coal is of low quality with plenty of unburnt substance) will amount to 710 tons per day for each unit. Therefore, the exhaust machinery at the PLTU is designed in such a way as to produce 248 tons of ash and 639 tons of dust per day.

The fuel will be transported by ship, for which purpose a harbor capable of accommodating large vessels will be built at Suralaya. The harbor will also be used to unload goods needed by the PLTU. It is planned to design the harbor with an accommodation capacity for 30,000-ton tankers and 8,000 dwt barges. Such vessels will be used to transport coal from Tarahan (in Lampung) to the Suralaya PLTU. Other necessary facilities will be set up at the harbor so 4,000 tons of coal per hour can be moved to 2.5 million tons per year. These amounts are needed to operate Unit I and Unit II of the projected power plant.

As to further plans, Unit III through Unit VII of the Suralaya PLTU will run entirely on coal, so the coal requirements as fuel for these units will increase tremendously in the future. It is expected that the coal requirement for Units III and IV, which will be completed in 1989, will amount to 12.5 million tons per year (1990-1991).



The Surabaya PLTU represents the first project developed on a large scale and making use of coal in the government's effort to develop non-oil energy source. In this connection, Bukit Asam Coal Mine Company (P.T. Taba) will be developed with the aid of World Bank. A fund of \$862.26 million is needed to develop this coal mine, including \$551.09 million for mining and \$311.18 million for its infrastructure.

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## REPORT ON GREETINGS FROM BULGARIAN LEADERS

BK221318 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 21 Apr 81

[Text] On the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the victory of 17 April 1975, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Comrade Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, sent a greetings message to Comrade Heng Samrin, president of the KNUPNS and the KPRC.

The message says: On the occasion of the National Day of the PRC, on behalf of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the entire Bulgarian people, and in our own names, we would like to present our warm greetings and best wishes to the fraternal Kampuchean people, the KNUPNS Central Committee, the KPRC and yourself. May you achieve more successes in the future.

The victories won by the Kampuchean patriots after a long struggle together with the Vietnamese and Lao peoples against the imperialist aggressors and local reactionaries have brought greater hope to the efforts to restore Kampuchea's social, economic and cultural structures.

In January 1979 the courage and heroism of the Kampuchean people was once again brought into full play in the toppling of the blood-stained Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime and, later on, in strengthening the revolutionary gains in order to wipe out all the bitter vestiges of the previous regimes and transform Kampuchea into a new country.

We are sincerely pleased with the victories scored by the Kampuchean people and their chosen line and we highly appreciate the PRC's strengthening and expanding friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and all countries in the socialist community in order to wage a resolute struggle against imperialism and hegemonism, thereby turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and prosperity.

We would like to stress with pleasure that the relations and cooperation between Bulgaria and Kampuchea are growing and developing in conformity with the treaty of friendship and cooperation between our two countries. Firmly adhering to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the People's Republic of Bulgaria will support the struggle of the fraternal Kampuchean people in building and defending a peaceful, free and independent Kampuchea.

## BRIEFS

**BATTAMBANG MILITARY ACTIVITIES**--During the past more than 2 years, the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Battambang Province have been vigorously developed and have closely cooperated with the people in protecting the revolutionary power and ensuring security for the society with a high sense of responsibility. This was said by Comrade (Koy Buntha), commander of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces of Battambang Province, at the meeting to review the work of the provincial armed forces during the past 2 years. The comrade stressed that since the beginning, particularly thanks to the enthusiastic confidence and assistance of the people, the Battambang Provincial People's Revolutionary Armed Forces have completely annihilated all the enemy's maneuvers to subvert and sabotage the economy and security. Like the rest of the meeting participants, Comrade (Koy Buntha) expressed salutations and congratulations to the highly selfless sacrifices of the combatants. He greatly appreciated their achievements and courage in the cause of the people and fatherland. [Text] [BK211255 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 20 Apr 81]

**2D BATTALION ACTIVITIES**--In accomplishing their revolutionary tasks for 1981, the cadres and combatants of the 2d Battalion of Kompong Speu Province have attempted to wipe out the enemy, help the people stabilize their livelihood and undertake training to improve their combat quality. Since January the unit has scored good results: 35 reactionary leaders were captured and 112 assorted weapons seized. During the harvest, the unit helped the people harvest 50 ha of rice, repair 1,500 m of dikes in Kraing Ambel commune, dig 6 wells, roof 15 houses, irrigate 3 ha of dry season rice and clear 3 ha of land for ricefields. The unit has treated and distributed medicine to 2,500 persons. To perform feats in the new year and celebrate the 30th [as heard] anniversary of the KPRAF, the unit split its forces to search for and wipe out the enemy in the jungle and prepared the conditions for study, production and helped the people stabilize their livelihood. [Text] [BK261244 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 23 Apr 81]

**GOVERNMENT INSTRUCTION ON RAINY-SEASON PRODUCTION**

BK251726 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1100 GMT 23 Apr 81

[22 April Instruction No 87/S.PH.L.T. of Council of Ministers on implementation of production plan for 1981 rainy season]

[Text] To all ministers, chiefs of organizations at the ministerial level, and chairmen of the administrative committees of all provinces throughout the country.

In our country, the rainy season is considered to be a basic production season. Rice, subsidiary crops and several types of industrial trees in most parts of our country are planted and harvested during this season. Effective implementation of the production plan for this season means the success of the plan for the whole year. The 1981 rainy season is the beginning of the first 5-year plan. Therefore, the effective implementation of the production plan for this rainy season will create favorable conditions for the plan in the following years. Each level and each branch is, therefore, requested to firmly grasp the direction of production for the 1981 rainy season. The main goal is to produce grain. Each locality must guarantee its capability to produce grain at a high level. In an area where conditions prevail, as much grain must be produced as possible to supply the center.

Along with the production of grain, it is necessary to expand the planting of various types of industrial trees; to develop livestock breeding; to organize the correct implementation of afforestation and conserving and exploiting forests and forestry products in accordance with the regulations of the state. At the same time, each level and each branch, ranging from the central level down to the provincial, district, canton and village levels, must clearly understand its responsibilities over the production tasks of the people.

To achieve success in the production plan for this year's rainy season, the Council of Ministers calls on all levels and all branches, in particular the central, provincial and district levels, to make arrangements to go to, associate with and help the grassroots level serve production. Only by so doing, can what the people, need, what we should do and what methods we should pursue in order to effectively serve production and the living conditions of the people be seen. At the grassroots, canton and village levels, attention must be paid to assisting party units, party members, canton administrations, and canton and village cadres to firmly grasp the contents, direction and methods of implementing all tasks.

With regard to actual production, attention must be paid to closely associating with agricultural cooperatives, labor exchanging units, and solidarity and production boosting units, and holding discussions with the people on production tasks to help them raise the level of their understanding of management and techniques. For example, attention must be paid to helping them adopt production plans, arrange the division of work and labor, learn how to make work contracts and how to calculate and keep records on workdays, and so forth. In addition, it is necessary to teach them how to produce and use fertilizer, conserve water, plow and harrow land, sow seedling paddy, transplant seedling rice, and how to take care of rice plants, including clearing away weeds and suppressing insects.

Regarding the mass organizations and other organizations including those of youths, women and guerrillas, they must also be effectively educated, trained and encouraged so as to be the key forces in all tasks, particularly new and difficult tasks which are necessary to be fulfilled in order to firmly consolidate the bases.

To realize the aforesaid objectives, the various branches and localities must be urged to effectively implement the following tasks:

1. Each province and district must review its plans, for example the plan on farm tools and program of action and objectives in the economic and technical fields, in order to guide production. In addition, arrangements must be made to go to the grassroots level to review the plans of each canton, each village and each agricultural cooperative. Subjects that must be paid attention to are the acreages for the planting of rice, subsidiary crops and industrial trees; the preparation of tools, rudimentary means, fertilizer, seeds, water pumps and irrigation work. At the same time, various villages, cantons and agricultural cooperatives must be encouraged to help each other in providing rudimentary means and seeds. Machinery of various types, such as water pumps and plows, must be urgently repaired to guarantee the plowing and harrowing of ricefields and the pumping of water in areas where necessary. Irrigation ditches must be dug and dikes set up with a view to guaranteeing the timely plowing and harrowing of ricefields, sowing of seedling paddy and transplanting of seedling rice.

2. Each locality, canton, village and agricultural cooperative must persist in ensuring that rice and other subsidiary crops be planted in all arable areas--both ricefields and farms. At the same time, efforts must be made to encourage the masses to extensively carry out intensive agriculture under the guidance and supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Irrigation.

3. The provincial and district administrations must consult with the canton and village administrations in setting up a timetable for rice growing in each locality beginning with plowing the land, sowing rice seedlings and rice harvesting. On this basis, the administrations must organize constant inspection and guidance for each canton, village and agricultural cooperative so that they can carry out rice growing in accordance with the timetable.



4. The agricultural, forestry and irrigation service, the industry and trade service, the finance service, the banking service, the communications and transportation service, the public health service and other services must assist each agricultural cooperative, canton and village in fulfilling production requirements set forth in a timely manner in accordance with the timetable, especially in rice growing areas, for instance by providing agricultural tools, repairing machinery--plows and water pumps--and providing electricity and fuel oil to them. In the areas in which the people are poor and unable to secure funds to buy production tools, the bank must give loans while the trade service must provide essential goods to them. At the same time, the public health service must acquire and send enough medical supplies to the canton health stations, make preparations to prevent diseases among the people, and mobilize a health care movement in the villages, thus creating sanitary conditions for the people to concentrate efforts on effectively carrying out production in the coming production season.

5. All services at the center and in the rural areas must develop plans to make preparations to prevent and fight natural calamities which may occur during the rice growing season, for example drought, floods and pest epidemics. Small irrigation projects must be built to fight drought and dikes constructed and repaired to prevent floods. At the same time, surplus crop seeds and fuel oil must be stored for use in the aftermath of any natural calamity. Local administrations in certain lowland areas in Champassak, Khammouane and Savannakhet provinces, which were severely affected by major floods in the past, must map plans to prevent and fight against floods, for example a plan to move inhabitants, their property and livestock to higher grounds; a plan to acquire boats and rafts to rescue flood victims; a plan to acquire food-stuffs, medical supplies and equipment for building temporary shelters; a plan to resist and attack the enemies, and a plan to repair any damage after the floods.

In carrying out this instruction, if it is found necessary to give additional guidance and advice to the lower level, the higher level must immediately take such action. If more funds and equipment are required, the concerned services must submit requests for allocations to the cabinet. The agricultural service in particular must constantly report the situation of the lower level to the office of the Council of Ministers. The propaganda service must map out a plan to mobilize the people to carry out rice growing during the production season in a timely manner. Upon receiving this instruction, each service and locality must immediately disseminate it among all offices, organizations, factories and army units in all cantons, villages and agricultural cooperatives so as to relentlessly mobilize emulation campaigns to carry out production and serve agricultural and forestry production henceforth until the end of the bumper crop season, thus convincing all persons that they must make ardent contributions to the successful implementation of the production plan of this year. Any difficulties or shortcomings must be immediately reported to the office of the Council of Ministers.

Vientiane, 22 April 1981

[Signed] Kaysone Phomvihane, premier acting on behalf of the Council of Ministers.

CSO: 4206/48



## UNITED STATES BEEN AS GREATEST THREAT TO WORLD ORDER

Lahore VIEWPOINT in English 9 Apr 81 p 13

[Text] Not since the forties, when all major parts of the world were, or were about to be embroiled in the most disastrous war known to mankind, has a decade begun so dismally as did the aching eighties. If the period in which fascism triumphed in Europe was the first Age of Absurdity, then this surely is the second one, and is showing signs of eventually proving to be much more dangerous.

Hitler may have been a lunatic, but are Reagan and Thatcher any better? Take the Reagan Administration, for example. Hardly a day goes by without some official utterance from the darkest depths of the White House which strikes another bitter blow at the ragged remnants of detente. Not a single opportunity cast a hallow stone the Soviet Union is forgone, and if such an opportunity does not exist, then it is created by some mindless merchant of ideas. (as published) In his recent budget, Reagan decreased Government spending in all areas except defence, despite the fact that the United States of America--like the USSR--possesses the capability of destroying the whole world a couple of times over. To all intents and purposes, it seems that the Reagan administration is heading towards an unavoidable military confrontation with the Soviet Union with either Europe or Asia as the intended battleground. If a suitable or sufficient excuse to unleash such havoc does not exist, one will undoubtedly be drummed up, and the world, if it continues by some miracle to exist, will be treated to a fiendish fiesta from which an exit is unconceivable.

President Reagan's counterpart in Western Europe, Mrs Thatcher is hardly an improvement upon the "lunatic manifestation of a warmonger," to quote PYONGYANG TIMES. While unemployment in her country is rapidly heading towards the 3 million mark, creating an environment suitable for the cultivation of fascism, the "Iron Lady" (with a rusting mind, no doubt!) is intent upon encouraging the American arms industry, and prepared to spend millions of pounds on purchasing nuclear weapons from her willing ally. And this at a time when her own country is worse off than it has been for almost half a century, having been made no better by the recent budget which brings virtually no relief to anyone, though it has already contributed to further rises in prices. However, after all that she has done to her country, one can at least rest assured that Mrs Thatcher is a one-term Prime Minister.

## Unwilling Allies

The state of the West, thus, leaves a lot to be desired--perhaps too much. Though most Western European countries, largely unwilling allies of America's

warlords, are generally much saner than the two mentioned above, they can hardly escape becoming pawns if the bigger and more powerful nations go to war.

Of the other Powers that matter, the People's Republic of China, for the time being, appears most concerned about settling internal problems, though on the external side it is faced with the problems of redefining its attitude towards the USA in the face of a not-very-friendly Administration, which takes great pains in expressing time and again its revulsion to Communism in any form. The Soviet Union, in the meanwhile, is hindered by the albatross called Afghanistan. Getting into a mess, as the old saying goes, is much easier than getting out of one. Having learnt this lesson, it is sincerely hoped that, despite recent ambiguous expressions of dissatisfaction, the Warsaw Pact Powers will not fuel the fires of Western propaganda by attempting an intervention in Poland, where the threat, if any, is to bureaucratic privilege, and not workers' power. However, despite its external problems, there are no signs whatsoever that indicate Soviet interest in a worldwide conflict which could lead only to irremediable destruction of life as we know it.

### Main Danger

The main danger which threatens world order, or rather a state of limited disorder which has come to be recognised as order, comes from those very Powers which appear to show most concern about the spread of Communism in the Third World, and are prepared to risk global conflict for "saving" these poor, helpless nations. Lessons, unfortunately, are only for the wise. Despite their unforgettable and unforgivable Vietnam experience, El Salvador appears to be the next testing ground for U.S. marines, and who knows what may follow. At the same time, there can be little doubt that the U.S. Government as well as the CIA take great pride in the continued existence and survival of some of the neo-fascist regimes they unleashed upon the unsuspecting populace of certain Third World countries. To take only one example, Pinochet, the overtly fascist military ruler of Chile seems comfortably entrenched in the seat he illegally and with no justification stole from Allende, who was necessarily murdered. There is little doubt that the world would be not only a much better but also a more hopeful place to live in if the likes of Pinochet weren't around, but who are we to dispute that which the gods have ordained?

A couple of decades ago, the famous English author George Orwell wrote a novel in which he described and related in great detail the state of the world as he expected it to be in 1984--totalitarian to the core, with the globe divided up between three main Powers and two major classes, and every aspect of human life subject to the approval and scrutiny of a heartless ruling. I may be called cynical by those who rely on the power of the prayer, but I'm seriously beginning to fear that George Orwell may have been an optimist.--TARANTULA

CSO: 4220

**AZAD KASHMIR TO FOIL PLAN TO STOP ISLAMIC RESURGENCE**

Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 11 Apr 81 p 3

[Text] Quetta, April 10: The President of Azad Jammu and Kashmir Brig Mohammad Hyat Khan has said that the same pattern of life and system would be evolved in liberated part of Jammu and Kashmir as was being practised in Pakistan.

A solid base has already been laid towards that direction, he added.

Addressing reception given in his honour by the Baluchistan Kashmir Academy this afternoon he said that the destiny of Pakistan and Jammu and Kashmir was the same. Their future was linked with each other.

He said that millions of Jammu and Kashmir people stood like a rock behind their Pakistani brethren in foiling the evil designs of those elements who were out to obstruct the advancement of Islamic resurgence. (as published)

The President cautioned the Jammu and Kashmir nationals settled in Baluchistan in this connection and urged them to work hand in hand with their Pakistani brethren who were working for the welfare of the state and the people.

The Azad Kashmir President said that it was the greatest generosity of the present Pakistan Government that over two million Afghan refugees took refuge in Pakistan. Similar large heartedness has also been shown by the government towards Jammu and Kashmir refugees, he added. He thanked President General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq and all the provincial governments in taking keen interest in resolving the outstanding issues of the Kashmir refugees living in various parts of Pakistan.

The President said that the nation found new direction in July 1977 which he said opened up new chapter of confidence for the nation. The nation and the country have been put on ideological path to achieve a glorious future as envisioned in Pakistan movement.

He said that from this academic year Kashmiri language would be taught in educational institutions in Azad Jammu and Kashmir.

The President also announced Rs 5,000 donation for the Kashmir Academy in Baluchistan.

Earlier the General Secretary of the Academy Abdul Majeed Butt in his welcome address said that the Jammu and Kashmir nationals in Baluchistan were highly grateful to the President, who was the first head of the Azad Jammu and Kashmir state to visit them.

#### Shoora

Majlis-e-Shoora will be formed in Azad Kashmir also but it would be announced after the formation of Federal Shoora, the President of Azad Jammu and Kashmir Brig. Mohammad Hayat Khan announced.

Talking to newsmen on his arrival here at the Quetta airport he said that four more advisors would be taken up shortly bringing the number to six to further streamline the functioning of the administration and solution of problems.

When asked whether the Kashmiris settled in Baluchistan would also be given representation in the Majlis-e-Shoora he said he would consider the matter.

He said that the main purpose of his visit to Quetta was to meet the Kashmiris living in this province (as published) and acquaint himself with their problems and take measures in close cooperation with the provincial government to mitigate them.

Brig. Mohammad Hayat told a questioner that the matter to set up a colony for the Kashmiris living in Baluchistan will be taken up with the provincial Governor Lt.-General Rahimuddin Khan and expressed the hope that this problem would be solved this time.

The Kashmiri people living in this province faced acute problem of accommodation and housing and he wanted that this problem be sorted out once for all so that they could devote their single minded attention towards the rapid development of this province.

The Azad Kashmir President said that during his stay he will call on the Baluchistan Governor Lt.-General Rahimuddin Khan and discuss with him the matters concerning the problems faced by the Kashmiris living in this province.--APP

CSO: 4220

GOVERNMENT TAKES NECESSARY STEPS TO DEFEAT AL-ZULFIKAR GROUP

Peshawar KHYBER MAIL in English 10 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] The NWFP Governor, Lt.-Gen. Fazle Haq has said that the government was aware of the activities and hideouts of the subversive "Al-Zulfikar" group in NWFP and was taking necessary steps to smash them.

Addressing the councillors and prominent citizens at the newly-built tehsil building in Swabi on Thursday morning, the Governor said "we know their hide-outs. We know their guards and we also identify those sitting inside." The government was also not unaware of the fact that a certain place in Swabi was being used as "transit camp" for the subversive elements to proceed onwards for training, he said.

Gen. Fazle Haq said that some of its groups had already been smashed and the government planned to cordon and crush the entire network of these groups.

The Governor drew the attention of the people towards the storm brewing up on the country's western borders and said that if, God forbid, it struck Pakistan, the defunct PPP and ex-Congressites too would not be safe and would be swept to annihilation along with others. The country, therefore, could not afford chaos and anarchy as such a situation amounted to inviting external intervention, he said.

Stressing the need to zealously safeguard the ideological frontiers of the country, the Governor said that deviation from the ideological basis would not only be suicidal but would also be a betrayal of the tremendous sacrifices rendered for the creation of Pakistan. Total unity and cohesion in our ranks, therefore, was a national compulsion at this juncture to ward off the external threats to the country's ideological and geographical borders, he said, holding out a warning that failure to respond to this compulsion was fraught with dangerous consequences.

The Governor also called upon the people to extend full cooperation to the government which was engaged in the promotion and defence of the Islamic ideology of Pakistan.

Gen. Fazle Haq also exhorted the councillors to work honestly to make the local bodies system a success. They must display spirit of sincerity and justice in the discharge of their official duties, he said.



## EDITORIAL ON ALLEGED EXTERMINATION OF MORO MUSLIMS

Karachi DAWN in English 12 Apr 81 p 7

[Editorial: "Moro Muslims"]

[Text]

**A** LARMING reports about "massive extermination" of Muslims in Southern Philippines have created fresh and serious doubts about Manila's real intentions in regard to the Moro liberation struggle. A Libyan Press agency dispatch monitored in Paris quoted the MNLF leader, Nuri Misuari, as saying that Filipino troops had "cut the throats of 1,500 Muslim men, women and children" in the past two months, besides killing 200 more and throwing their bodies into the sea, while the Motamar Alame-Islami sources have claimed confirmed reports coming from the Philippines and Indonesia of what they call the Muslims' massacre on Patia Island. These killings were said to be both extensive and unprecedented in terms of brutality. Manila has so far chosen to keep mum on the issue though indirect evidence corroborating the charge of gruesome happenings in the South has been published. A possible clue

in this context is a news item emanating from Zamboang (Philippines) alleging that 120 government soldiers were killed at the hands of "rebels" on the far southern island of Patia. Western radio networks have also broadcast reports of large-scale clashes and casualties.

The gathering mass of gory details about the situation in the South warrants independent investigations. One agency in a position to do so could be the Ministerial Commission appointed by the Organisation of Islamic Conference. The problem of Muslims in the Philippines has been basically linked with the brutal suppression of their rights through acts bordering on genocide. As a matter of fact, the Moro National Liberation Front came into being in the wake of the Corregidor Massacre of March 1968. This sinister incident involved the liquidation of several hundred Muslim youths who refused to carry out raids in Sabah (Malaysia) at the behest of the ruling junta in the Philippines.

Charges of plots to annihilate the Muslim population might be exaggerated but there seems to be much substance in the accusation that Manila is pursuing a policy of changing the demographic complexion of the Muslim majority territory in the South by terror and liquidation.

The most recent instance of oppressive and discriminatory policies directed against the Muslims was the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in the South despite the lifting of Martial Law. Also, the rumoured move to disfranchise them through electoral tricks and on technical grounds is calculated to frustrate their legitimate demands. With the elections due next month, it will be too optimistic to expect that this problem will be immediately attended to by Manila. But if the situation is allowed to drift and the simmering signs are not heeded in time, the Moro question will doubtless assume the dimension of a full-blown conflict.



# PPP TERRORIST TRAINING IN KABUL REPORTED

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 17 Apr 81 pp 1,8

[Article by Ghulam Hussain: "PPP Men Being Trained in Kabul for Terrorist Acts in Pakistan"]

[Text] Lahore, April 16: Official sources have confirmed that military as well as political training is being imparted to the members of a defunct political party in training camps in Kabul.

The sources were commenting on a report broadcast by BBC last week that training was being given to Pakistanis in Kabul by some experts of two countries. The report, quoting Kabul reports, was sent by the BBC correspondent based in New Delhi.

Meanwhile, it is learnt that the authorities have arrested some members of the defunct party, who had allegedly gone to Kabul and had come back after completing their training.

One Sufi Mohammad Amin of Faisalabad was arrested last month. He told the investigating agency that he had gone to Afghanistan illegally in October last year, some four days after Eid-ul-Azha.

He revealed that in Kabul he had reported at a camp which was operating under the supervision of Mir Murtaza Bhutto. Mr Kausar Ali Shah, ex-President, defunct PPP, Lahore and an engineer by profession; Mr Abdul Qayyum Butt, ex-NPA and a leader of the defunct PPP from Rawalpindi; Saradar Salim, another PPP leader from Rawalpindi; and Shahid Pashtoon from Peshawar were also working in the camp.

Besides Sufi Amin, Malik Jehangir, a Councillor of Lahore Corporation, and Mr Imtiaz Khaliq another Councillor from Lahore and active member of the defunct PPP, were also arrested in March.

According to these sources, Malik Jehangir and Imtiaz Khaliq confessed that they were active members of "Al-Zulfikar" and they had received military training in camps and centres in Kabul for subversion, sabotage, using explosives and allied acts of terrorism and violence.



## NWFP GOVERNOR WARNS ANTI-STATE ELEMENTS

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 19 Apr 81 p 3]

[Text]

**TAKHTBAI**, (Mardan; April 18) The NWFP Governor, Lt-Gen. Fazle Haq, has administered warning to the subversive elements, and said that the Government was determined to wipe out subversion and sabotage to ensure peace and security in the country.

Addressing the councillors and prominent citizens at the Local Town Committee here yesterday Gen. Fazle Haq said that no one should entertain any illusion about Government's knowledge of the saboteurs' deeds and the process of training being imparted to them.

"We have already smashed some of their rings", he said.

He added the Government knew that a defunct political party had established its den across the border to train its workers for sabotage activities in Pakistan. As a matter of fact, he said, there were more than one party indulging in such anti-state pursuits. One of them was known for bomb tests in the country, he added.

The Governor drew the attention of his audience to the dangerous situation created for Pakistan due to the communist inroads right upto its western borders. This situation, he said, posed a serious threat to the nation's ideological as well as the geographical frontiers.

He said Pakistan was never exposed to such potent threats, as it faced today. But, he said, Pakistanis, inspired by their Islamic spirit had successfully countered such dangers in the past and would do so in future too with equal determination and resolution. He, however, called for vigilance and unity to ward off these threats.

**REFUGEES**

The Governor also castigated certain defunct political parties, which indulged in negative propaganda about the Afghan refugees now in Pakistan and said that their opposition to the Government's positive response to the Islamic call to provide humanitarian relief to these refugees was based on their ulterior motives. It was irrational, he said; that the Afghans who had taken up arms against a super power to defend their sovereignty were being subjected to vilification campaign. The Afghans, he said, were fighting a total war against foreign occupation, and the rural areas which formed 80 per cent of the area in Afghanistan, was being commanded by the Afghans themselves. With this spirit of dedication for safeguarding their sovereignty, the Afghan people could never be lamed to submission, he said.

Referring to various demands put forth in an address of welcome presented by Hali Mohammed Nazzeb Khan, Chairman, Town Committee, Takhtbai, the Governor cautioned the people against the tendency of influx of rural population to the urban areas. This, he said, resulted in immense social problems. It was, therefore, his endeavour to pay due attention to the rural development with priority to the provision of electricity, construction of roads, promotion of education etc., he said.

Gen. Fazle Haq said that the present Government accorded special importance to the local bodies institutions. It was with this background that the Government had decided to formulate the next year's annual development programme, on the recommendations of the district councils about 70 per cent of the ADP would be based on these recommendations, he said.

He, however, reminded the councillors that the Government had limited resources while the peoples' problems were unlimited. It was therefore, necessary to strike a harmonious balance between the resources and the aspirations, he said.

Later the Governor returned to Peshawar.—APN

# MOHMAND TRIBE LEADER VOWS LOYALTY TO NATION

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 18 Apr 61 p 3

[Text]

PESHAWAR, April 17: Haji Malik Muhammad Amin Khan Kodakhtai, leader of a powerful group of Mohmand tribe, has expressed his unflinching loyalty to Pakistan, with his thousands of followers at a largely attended representative Jirga of Mohmand Agency, at the Governor's House here yesterday.

The NWFP Governor, Lt.-Gen Feroz Khan Noon, presided over the Jirga, held at the Darbar Hall of the Mohmand Agency.

Haji Malik Muhammad Amin, son of Nawab Ghazi Khan Khan Kodakhtai, who had fought against the British rule had recently come over to his ancestral village in Mohmand Agency following communist occupation of Afghanistan. The process of Islamisation, initiated by President, Gen. Muhammad Ayub Khan, was mainly instrumental in motivating him to return to his own country.

Briefly speaking on the occasion, Haji Malik Muhammad Amin Kodakhtai assured the people and Government of Pakistan that he would devote all his life and energies to the service of Islam and Pakistan.

Haji Malik Muhammad Amin, who had developed loyalty to the Muslim Afghanistan during the pre-independence period, said that Muslims were all brothers and held out an assurance that integrity and solidarity of Pakistan would remain a matter of faith with him.

Welcoming Haji Malik Muhammad Amin and his followers back home, Lt.-Gen. Feroz Khan Noon said that all governments in Pakistan had always shown due consideration to the tribemen; besides, the present government of President Gen. Muhammad Ayub Khan, he said, was paying special attention to the socio-economic development of the tribal areas. Development was taking place in all spheres of life in the tribal areas, he said.

The Governor ended with satisfaction that Haji Malik Muhammad Amin Kodakhtai had been inspired with the process of Islamisation in Pakistan, to return to his ancestral village in Mohmand Agency.

Pakistan, he said, has come into existence on the basis of its Islamic ideology and therefore top priority was being accorded by the present government to promote Islamic values and principles in this country. This country, he said, belonged to all of us, making it incumbent upon everyone to work with devotion for its strength and welfare.

Gen. Feroz Khan Noon reminded his audience of the storm brewing up on the country's western borders and stressed the need for all out endeavours to check this storm. It was not enough that not only this province and the country but also the entire region would be struck by the storm.

The Governor, therefore, underlined the necessity of ad-

herence to Islam to keep this storm at bay.

He called upon all sections of society to guard against threats to the ideological frontiers, with equal determination, as the geographical borders were to be safeguarded. Vigilance against the ideological and geographical dangers was, therefore, the need of the hour, the Governor said.

Malik Fazal Maman Khatib, son of Malik Muhammad Amin also spoke on the occasion. He gave the historical background of their migration to Afghanistan in view of anti-Islamic rule in Indo-Pak sub-continent during the British rule.

He expressed satisfaction over the socio-economic developments in the tribal areas particularly in Mohmand Agency after independence. He appealed to the Government to further accelerate the pace of development in the tribal areas.

He assured the government on behalf of his fellow tribesmen that they would dedicate their lives, energies and resources for the betterment of Pakistan and for the Islamisation in this part of the world. He also appreciated the process of Islamisation in Pakistan and expressed the opinion that with dedication to Islam not only Pakistanis but also the Muslims all over the world would be able to accomplish glorious

Earlier when Abdul Hakim Qasbi, a spiritual leader of Mohmand Agency presented a welcome address and lauded the process of Islamisation inspired by the present government of President Zia-ul-Haq.

He assured full support on behalf of the tribesmen in general and the Mohmand Agency in particular to the government's endeavours in bringing about Islamic order in Pakistan. —APP

TRIBAL LEADERS CONDEMN INDUSTRIAL VIOLENCE

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 17 Apr 81 p 1

[Text] Peshawar, April 16: The politics of violence and possible disruption in the smooth functioning of Pof Wah due to an uncompromising and rigid attitude of workers' leaders continues to be condemned by more leaders of public opinion.

Malik Abdul Haleem Zakhakhail Afridi, a leading tribal Malik of Khyber Agency, commenting on newspaper reports about the proposed measures for checking theft and pilferage in the Pof Wah and the unreasonable reaction of some workers and leaders, has said that the Government should take a serious notice of this attitude and nobody should be allowed to sabotage the smooth functioning of such a vital industry.

In a statement in Peshawar today he said that in view of the recent hijacking incident and the obvious involvement of certain political elements in subversive activities, it has become essential to further improve the security measures at all the important establishments.

Malik Abdul Haleem said the Government should keep a close watch on the activities of undesirable elements and take strict action against them before they succeed in their ulterior motives.

In another statement Mufti Gul Islam, Malik Din Khail of Khyber Agency also warned against the subversive activities of some elements and said the Government should at all costs keep its vital establishments free from their machinations.

He said the workers' problems should be sorted out through dialogue and negotiations, and any attempt by certain elements to exploit the workers for their own political ends should be curbed with an iron hand.--APP

CSO: 4220



## TRIBAL ELDERS SUPPORT GOVERNMENT POLICIES

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 15 Apr 81 p 8

(Text)

**ISKAGHUN** Mohmand Agency: April 14 The tribal elders of Mohmand Agency have reaffirmed their unflinching faith in the solidarity and integrity of Pakistan and declared that they would not hesitate to offer supreme sacrifices in the defence of their motherland.

Speaking at a big tribal jirga held here yesterday the tribal elders hailed the efforts being made by the present Government for the introduction of Islamic system in the country and Government's keen interest in the socio-economic uplift of the people in general and tribesmen in particular. They added that Pakistan appeared on the map of the world after great sacrifices and they would not allow any one to harm their country or endanger its integrity. The tribal elders fully supported the internal and external policies of the Government and asked the Government to take stringent action against the miscreants and anti-state elements.

Earlier addressing the jirga the Commissioner, Peshawar Division, Mr Jamshid Burki highly appreciated the tribesmen's sense of patriotism and their

immense love with Islam. He said that the fore-fathers of Mohmand Tribesmen had fought tooth and nail against the alien rulers and had kept aloft the standard of Islam.

## FORGE UNITY CALL

The Commissioner referred to the steps taken for the prosperity of Mohmand Tribesmen and development of their area and asked them to forge unity in their ranks which was a key to success. The Commissioner expressed happiness over the presence of Malik Mohammad Amin Khan Khuda Khel whose father Ghazi Masal Khan had won name and fame in several encounters with alien rulers before the creation of Pakistan.

The Jirga was addressed amongst others, by Malik Mohammad Amin Khan, Khuda Khel and his son, Fasi-e-Mannan Mian Abdul Hakim of Kassar, a religious divine of the area and Moulvi Hassan Jan.

Special prayers for the consolidation and strength of Pakistan and greater unity and prosperity of its people, were also offered.—APP.

CSO: 4220

## IMPORTANCE OF TRADE DEFICIT DISCUSSED

Karachi DAWN in English 16 Apr 81 p 7

[Article by Sultan Ahmed: "Pakistan's 3 Billion Dollar Trade Deficit and Its Real Import"]

[Text]

**T**HE deficit in Pakistan's external trade has become so large that it cannot be viewed with equanimity. Nor can a search for serious remedies be deferred in the hope that some solution may suggest itself sometime or the other.

If the deficit had not been increasing rapidly, or the imports were held down or exports were expanding rapidly a certain amount of calculated laxity may be permissible, but this has not been the case.

Commerce Secretary Ishaq Haq says that exports this year are expected to exceed the targeted Rs. 26.84 crore, while the imports may rise by June 30 to Rs. 4,400 crore, leaving a deficit of Rs. 2,600 crore, or over three billion dollars.

Our exports have nearly doubled within two years — from Rs. 1.3 billion dollars in 1977-78 to 2.38 billion dollars last year; but the overall trade deficit, too, has nearly doubled because of heavier imports.

The three billion dollar deficit anticipated is more than the total export earning of 2.4 billion dollars expected this year.

It is 50 per cent more than the total home remittances of a million Pakistanis through the banking channel, estimated this year at two billion dollars.

And it is nearly double the three-year International Monetary Fund facility of 1.7 billion dollars for three years, which was hailed as the largest credit facility given by the fund to any country in the world.

## Foodgrains

Until our export earnings and the home remittances together could cover our external trade deficit, if not the whole current external payments deficit, the situation was not too bad; but for some years now the trade deficits have been larger than the overall home remittances of Pakistanis. This drift, in fact, the snowballing, has to be ended firmly and forthrightly.

Of course, it will be argued that Pakistan had seldom a balance of external trade; but it was one thing to have a deficit of 333 million dollars as we had in 1973-74, or 830 million dollars which we had in 1975-76, and quite another to have a deficit of 2.38 billion dollars, as we had last year, or have over three billion dollars this year.

The heavy deficit of nearly two billion dollars in 1978-79 could be justified to an extent as it followed severe shortage of wheat and cotton seed oil at home and the need to import more of them urgently. But now the country is almost self-sufficient in foodgrains, though not in oil. Hence the deficit has to be brought down instead of being pushed up.

It will be maintained that the trade deficit has become larger because of the soaring price of oil, which has risen 15 times since 1974. But the fact is that even allowing for the heavy oil import bill of 1.5 billion dollars this year, we will be spending over 4.1 billion dollars, or probably more, on the import of other goods. And this is indeed a very large import bill in a year of good wheat and cotton crops.

Let it also not be ignored that as the import price of oil goes up the export price of the POL products — residues of the oil refined at home — too go up. Export earning from POL products in the past was insignificant, but last year it rose to 173 billion dollars and this year it should exceed 200 million dollars. Hence the net import bill for oil will be around 1.3 billion dollars.

It will be pleaded that not only the price of oil has gone up but also of all oil-based imports, including fertilisers, chemicals, dyes, colours, etc. And the prices of other commodities, too, have been rising sharply following the inexorable inflation in the West.

The unit value index of our exports too has been lagging far behind the unit value index of our imports. The export index stood at 67.2, while the unit value index of the imports was 80.2 points last year giving us a terms of trade of 84. Although that was worse than 1978-79's 87.5 points, it is far better than 1974-75's lowest points in terms of trade of 64.7 in the 1970s.

But we cannot reverse the world economic trends or arrest them. We can at best protest against them at the U.N. and its various economic organs singly or in concert with other afflicted states. But after that, we have to look for our own desperate and kin remedies to reduce the imports.

India is now making frantic attempts to reduce its imports, which minus the oil come to about Rs. 5,500 crore. Pakistan's non-oil imports of 4.1 billion dollars, in the light of India's which has a population eight times that of ours, do seem unduly large and need to be cut down.

## Increasing production

But when a primarily agricultural country with over 60 per cent of the people engaged in farming has to import vegetable oil for nearly 300 million dollars and milk, butter and other dairy products, too, even grain, pulses and flour 100 million dollars, as we did last year, and occasionally import even sugar, as we did for 50 million dollars last year — in addition to tea for \$6.5 million dollars — our import bill has to be very large. Ours is a case of too many people producing too little even in traditional fields.

We are now finding some satisfaction in the increasing export of some non-traditional items instead of the familiar rice, cotton, textiles etc. But if we export chicken and eggs, fruits and vegetables, even potatoes and onions, and in return import drugs and medicines for Rs. 75.8 million, as we did last year, or tinned food, fruits and vegetables, and even juices and soda water from abroad, we are probably losing more in the final balance than gaining, particularly when the terms of trade are against us because of the higher prices of our imports and lower export prices of our own products.

Of course, the solution lies in producing more in the agricultural and industrial spheres and exporting more. The prevailing tendency of wanting to export more before producing more is more like putting the cart before the horse and should be eschewed in the interest of price stability at home.

When we are exporting more of our producers as emigrant workers, instead of the products they should be normally producing at home, and are receiving their

home remittances of two billion dollars, we have to provide for larger supplies of goods. That is what the World Bank, IMF and Dr. Karl Schiller have been urging us.

In such a situation we could export more if only we produce far more and have a larger exportable surplus. Cotton proves the point. Because of the two excellent cotton crops during the last two years cotton export this year may hit the existing record earnings of Rs. 100 crore — exceeding the earnings of all the other export items singly so far.

Simultaneously, we have to make determined attempts at import substitution. The Commerce Secretary stresses that while the import policy has been liberalised the import of consumer goods has been reduced. He says while the consumer goods import last year was 18 per cent of the imports (the Statistical Division, however, says it was 18 per cent only); it will be only 15 per cent this year. But in actual terms imports of consumer goods this year will be for Rs. 80 crore, which is a very large sum, and far more than the total imports of 1972-73. So there is considerable scope to look into the list of consumer goods, and the quantity of each permitted to be imported as finished products, and determine where reductions can be made.

Similarly, the 42.3 per cent of the imports which come as raw materials for manufacturing consumer goods, and 8.3 per cent that come as raw materials for manufacturing capital goods, need careful examination.

Do we really need many of the shoddy goods that are made out of the costly imported raw materials? And should we permit much of the poor manufactures and waste? Do we need the dozens of kinds of talcum powders and other poor quality toilet products that are being manufactured in Pakistan using the imported inputs?

Can't we save some of the materials that go into fancy packaging? Can't we keep the packaging to the minimum for internal consumption, except in the case of perishable items? In an age in which super-markets and department stores are coming all over the cities and towns can't we go in for family packaging or bulk packaging and reduce the cost and sale prices?

Waste-making has been one of the curses of the modern capitalist culture. Too often too much attention is given to packaging of the wrapper than to the contents. This is more common where colour TV holds the sway.

Such showmanship is the manifestation of an affluent society, or a surplus economy, and should not be of one like ours, in which the machinery, industrial raw materials, oils and chemicals, and even the inputs for packaging and wrapping are imported from abroad at a high cost. In such a society, while the cost of production goes up the disposal of waste or garbage, too, becomes a serious problem, particularly when sweepers are too few and dumping grounds scarce.

## Export quality

Lt.-Gen. Saad Qadir, Minister for Production, has rightly called for private investment in import substitution industries. He says that the main objective of the economic policies of the present regime is to promote development of import substitution industries; but while that may be the policy objective, practical proof on the field is not visible.

As a thorough scrutiny of our import contents continues, the services of the Pakistan Scientific and Research Council and other research institutions should be fully utilised for developing or identifying the substitutes for the imported items.

Simultaneously, we have to improve the quality of our exports, packaging and delivery practices. We can get a better unit price for our exports if we improve the quality and establish a better name for Pakistan's products abroad.

That, along with larger exports of manufactured items instead of cheap raw or semi-processed goods, should help improve our balance of trade decisively. But this will present a serious challenge to our managements and the workers, and they can fall only at grave peril to themselves and the country.

The situation might not be too critical if the home remittances, the investment capital coming in from abroad and substantial invisible earnings cumulatively could enable Pakistan to achieve a reasonable balance of payments. But

the fact is that the current account deficit of Rs. 800 crore in 1977-78 doubled to Rs. 1,600 crore the next year, and last year, in spite of the distinctly improved foodgrain position, the deficit rose to Rs. 1,100 crore. The current year's payments deficit may be close to Rs. 2,000 crore, or over two billion dollars. And this will be happening in a country with an external burden of over 10 billion dollars.

This situation demands desperate efforts to bridge the staggering trade deficit and reduce the balance of payments gap. Foreign loans, or short term bank credit, however large or liberal in terms, can only help paper over the gravity of the problem, and not provide a real solution or reliable relief.

CSO: 4220

## TRADE OPPORTUNITIES IN BALUCHISTAN REPORTED

Karachi DAWN in English 16 Apr 81 Supplement pp I, III

[Article by Tufail Ahmad Khan: "Trade Opportunities in the Gulf: Are We Getting Ready To Seize Them?"]

[Text] THE economic face of the province of Baluchistan has undoubtedly changed during the last about a decade, and continues to change, however, slow and tardy the process may be.

Some indicators of this most welcome development can be pointed out even without a detailed survey. The HUB DAM construction, with its chequered history, has at last been completed in the main, private industries have, come up nicely in Quetta, Quetta and the Hub Tall of LASBILA district, in spite of slow construction of the industrial estates by the government, QADANI has emerged as the second biggest centre in the world for the breaking of old and inserviceable ships to produce steel scrap, Baluchistan Development Authority (BDA) is constructing a ship-breaking yard in QADANI, marine fishing has made headway on the coast, in spite of the physical and financial problems remaining largely unresolved, BDA has projects to construct fish harbours at PABNI and Sonmiani, the situation as regards mineral exploitation which is Baluchistan's "BIG BUSINESS", is visibly better, particularly if the preparations and planning for the exploitation of SAINDAK copper ore are kept in view, infrastructure (water, road, power, gas etc) has also improved although all these still leave a great deal to be desired.

The problems of Baluchistan's economic development have not only been inherited from the imperialist days when foreign power propped up outdated institutions, particularly in the social and agrarian sectors which undoubtedly lie at the base, but also stem from certain physical features and characteristics which have not yet been conquered to reach the stage of economic take-off. The province is as large as 34,700 sq. kilometres (bigger than say Western Germany) but its population is as sparse as 1.47 million (less than 35 lakhs) with a density of 1 per sq. kilometre, rendering any idea of population planning in Pakistan ridiculous.

Baluchistan is largely mountainous, green in the north but barren elsewhere, diversified with fertile valleys and pastoral ranges and a long Arabian sea coast of 470 miles. (Ind coast is additional 230 miles). Rainfall is only 8 inches on the average per year.

Economic planning has, therefore, to accept the challenges posed by Baluchistan's physical features and characteristics. Distances are to be conquered with the development of transport and communication particularly through construction of roads, so that the enormous mineral potentialities of the mountains could be realised. Natural harbours, which are many (QAWADAR, PABNI, OHMARA, SONMIANI, GADANI) and several other spots are to be developed and linked by road across the province with principal urban and mining areas (actual or potential).

Surely, absence of roads across the length and breadth of the province, whether in north-south or east-west orientation, linking ports and harbours with the vast hinterland upto Quetta and Chaman in the far north, is a principal hindrance against further exploration and exploitation of the mineral wealth in which the province abounds. This kind of road planning and construction which entails digging of many tunnels as well as zig-zagging across and along the mountains, is bound to be of a long-term and expensive nature but this is indispensable for integrating the coastal areas with the rest of the province. Besides, all the ports and harbours are to be interlinked with road and coastal steamer service for MEXICAN's quicker economic progress.

The second biggest challenge is, of course, that of removing the so-called water shortage in Baluchistan. Construction of reservoirs to collect rain and flood water, construction of more seasonal canals drawing water from the INDUS, full utilisation of rivers whether perennial or non-perennial, exploitation of the plentiful underground water sources in the valleys, installation of tubewells in the plains and lastly desalination of sea water at ports and harbours are the directions in which efforts are to be made.

The fact is that it is only in the present backward stage that Baluchistan has a water problem. With the needed planning and its implementation the problem can



be wiped out because Baluchistan has vast untapped water resources.

**Infrastructure—World's earliest Dam Project in terms of time:** To study the economic development of Baluchistan it is of primary importance to know what has been done and is being done in the basic field of infrastructure. A brief introduction of the Hub Dam is obviously indispensable. Probably no dam project of such a small size has taken as much time (22 years) for completion as the Hub Dam project. The reason is related more to narrow domestic politics and administration than to anything else.

The feasibility study was taken up by WAPDA (Water and Power Development Authority) as far back as 1959. The original idea was to develop a "green belt" around the fast growing metropolis of Karachi and supply it with farm products. It took about five years for the then government to start construction (in 1963) but with a meagre allocation of Rs. 2 million. It was ridiculous even from the point of view of the then cost level. However, the main dam was completed only in 1979 (sixteen years after).

This main dam (115 feet high and 21,000 feet long) cost Rs. 252 million excluding the costs of spillway and the canals. The construction of embankment was delayed till June 1965 and the work on spillway and canals had to wait till 1973. In the meanwhile priorities changed which caused inordinate delays.

The spillway has cost about Rs. 158 million. The water distribution network, consisting of 99 miles of canals and minor waterways are, till the moment of writing these lines, at various stages of completion. The total cost of the HUB DAM project is Rs. 750 million. The DAM has a capacity of 6,857 million acre feet with a gross storage of 91,000 acre feet and a live storage of 74,000 acre feet.

The designed capacity of the Hub Dam is 370 cusecs (including 100 cusecs for LAHORE district). Its first beneficiaries are the patta-owning farmers who are stated to own 21,000 acres of irrigated land, and the orchard owners of Sund Mural Khan (1,000 acres). The other consumers of the HUB DAM water are the Karachi Development Authority and the BELA Industrial Zone. They will consume 60 MOD and 15 MOD res-

pectively as per formula prepared by the government.

It has been reported, on the basis of official sources of information, that WAPDA has installed 140 "relief wells" and is considering consultants' recommendations for further "remedial measures" to ensure hazard-free functioning in future. This may cost additional Rs. 80 to 90 million.

It can easily be seen that the first allocation of a bare Rs. 2 million in 1963 demonstrated lack of genuine interest on the part of the visionless bureaucracy in a project which would have earned today millions of dollars worth of foreign exchange by enabling the "green belt" to become a Middle East regional phenomenon and export millions of tons of farm produce to the nearby GULF countries every year.

The Gulf countries would have readily welcomed such an economic co-operation because it would have saved them from colossal expenses on imports of foodstuffs from such far-off countries as New Zealand, Australia, Argentina, Canada and USA. However, better late than never.

Planned measures must be taken to utilize the great prospects opened by HUB DAM in this vital direction. It is suggested that a HUB VALLEY AUTHORITY may be set up which should be composed of representatives from (i) the private sector investing in the area, (ii) the concerned public sector agencies, (iii) and Baluchistan Development Authority. It should work under the overall watch of the Federal and the two Provincial governments.

The authority should concentrate on the development of agriculture, farming, fishing, animal husbandry and the industries based on local produce and raw materials specially with a view to exporting food, materials, fruits, vegetables, poultry products, meat, fish, drinking water etc. to the Gulf countries.

**DRINKING WATER:** While referring to infrastructural development in Baluchistan it is necessary to mention the measures taken to augment the supply of drinking water. According to officially released reports, (i) schemes have been undertaken by the Provincial government to provide hygienically pure drinking water in rural and tribal areas. These are estimated to cost Rs. 97 million.

BDA is in charge of a ground water development project in the BELA plain. It has already com-

pleted its Quetta water supply extension scheme. Additionally, a major programme for the development of ground water is reported WAPDA with the assistance of the to have been undertaken by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), to install a chain of tubewells in different districts to provide drinking water as well as water for irrigation.

Projects for the conservation of flood water for irrigation purposes are also being implemented by the Provincial government. Tubewells are being installed by BDA in Lasbela district.

**TOP-MOST PRIORITY TO ROADS:** The 1980-81 Annual Development Plan (ADP) of the Provincial government which totals at Rs. 40.60 crore has allocated the largest single share (Rs. 8.48 crore) to transport and communication which mostly means roads. The Federal government is building the WADHUKANAH and NAKUNDI and TUFTAN sections of the RCD Highway (KARACHI-TUFTAN) and substantial progress is reported to have been made.

In about two years from now the entire Quetta-Kalat-Khuzdar-Karachi section of RCD highway is expected to be completed which will reduce the distance between Quetta and Karachi by 150 miles. The Provincial government is building roads to connect district, divisional and Provincial headquarters.

BDA has already completed Samungli-Karak Road. The current ADP (80-81) includes 63 miles of new roads to be completed. 400 miles to be metalled and 400 miles to be metalled and 400 miles to be metalled and 400 miles to be metalled. Major road projects are: LOBALAI-D.G. KHAN, KHARAN-PATHKAN, QUETTA-SIBI, JACOBABAD, and KHUZDAR-KARACHI linkages.

**ELECTRICITY AND GAS:** WAPDA had announced in mid-September last that six towns of Baluchistan, namely, HANOZAI, Muslim Bagh, Killa Saifullah, Loralai, Sanjam and Duki will have been linked with WAPDA's National Power Grid in the current financial year (July-June 1980-81). The progress made is not fully known, except that the works on 132 KV lines (i) from HANOZAI to Muslim Bagh, (ii) from Muslim Bagh to Killa Saifullah and (iii) from PISHIN to HANOZAI, have been completed.

Earlier in recent years a lot of



wasteful discussion had taken place in governmental circles for years on the question whether the power and gas lines should be expanded in the provinces to the extent of effective commercial demand. However, the provincial government was bold enough to decide in favour of expansion first which would certainly create the demand later. Thus, it terminated the proverbial egg and chicken discussion. Governmental sanctions were given for the transmission of electricity from Karachi to the areas of Hub and Is, Zhob and Kalat. Also sanctions were accorded for the extension of gas pipeline from Sui to Quetta. However, the work on this gas pipe line is not expected to be completed before the beginning of 1963.

**MINERAL DEVELOPMENT** Mining in, of course, Bluchistan's present and future "BIG BUSINESS". Indeed, it is the greatest economic promise for the whole of Pakistan. It may surprise many but it is a fact that there was more mining activity in Baluchistan before the British occupied that area of the subcontinent after 1843.

It was only after Pakistan came into being that interest and activity revived although inadequately. (Gas has been exploited in Sui from Uthal and from GUDOU to Quetta onwards). According to the famous British traveller, CHARLES MASON, who toured Baluchistan in the early part of the 19th century, the following minerals were under exploitation:

Limestone at many places, lead at Khudhar, antimony in the hills between KALAT and Paniphar, copper in the hill West of BOHRAB and GHIDAR and also at KISAN DUN, sulphur at KACHH, porcelain clay between KALAT and Mawabhar, marble, brassy and ochre, coal in BOLAN pass and in GURCHINA, agate and Jasper in the hills east of KALAT, and so on, and so forth.

For decades the alien rulers used Baluchistan only as a military outpost against Iran and Afghanistan. It was only in the decades preceding the termination of foreign rule that some surveys were made which gave firm indications that Baluchistan was potentially one of the world's richest mineral areas.

The main factors which have prevented the private sector from playing a bigger role in mineral development are: continuance of bureaucratic controls on private exploration and exploitation, e.g. the system of granting leases continuing since the British days. Geological survey and mineral exploration reports in the Government have been kept a guarded secret, although these should have been published.

It has been suggested that mining being capital, labour and technology-intensive it should be free for all—private persons, public sector, foreign investors, and the present laws should be drastically revised to provide that whenever in Pakistan finds a mineral anywhere in the country whether on surface or in depth, it is his property except energy mineral which should be in the government hands.

If such freedom is granted initially, beginning with surface mining the people of Pakistan would dig out sooner or later all the hidden mineral wealth of the country with or without foreign participation. In foreign countries mining at the initial stages in the past centuries developed rapidly because there were no government controls.

Public sector has directed its inadequate financial resources to mineral exploration rather than exploitation of known and proved deposits. Besides mining has remained inhibited by the inadequate industrial utilisation of minerals. Therefore, there is the need to give it an export bias. If the country is for the time being not in a technological position to find industrial utilisation of a certain mineral let the latter be exported in a raw form, so that there is a return, and investment continues. This is one way of attracting ISLAMIC OPEC investment in our mineral development on a big scale.

The principal minerals discovered in Baluchistan may be cited briefly as follows:

(i) Coal at Pu Imam, Ziarat, Son range, Dughari, Mach, Harnai, Sharigh, Khoni and Daki. Eighty per cent of coal in Pakistan is used by brick-kiln industry, and some by railways, small industries, defence services and domestic users.

Recent establishment of a coal washing plant at Sharigh coal fields with Canadian assistance is a major step in the industrial utilisation of our tertiary coal. It will supply 75,000 tons annually of washed coking coal to Pakistan Steel Mills, Karachi.

(ii) Chromite in Multinagh and Chagai. It is mainly exported.

(iii) Iron ore in Khunjer, Ziarat, Chitgani, and NOK Kundi. The deposits in Chagai are being studied by PIDC with a view to establishing mini steel plant in Baluchistan with the Chinese assistance. The iron ore found in Pakistan is considered in good quality for the big steel mills set up in Karachi with the Soviet assistance.

(iv) Gypsum is found in the districts of Quetta and Sibi. It is used for cement manufacturing.

(v) Magnesite is found at Nasai, Zhob district.

(vi) Sulphur is found in Kohistan, in Chagai district and at Sanni, in Kachai district. It is grossly under-exploited and the country has to import almost all its sulphur requirements.

(vii) Barite is found in Khundar district and some also in KAN-RACH area, in Lashela district. A barite grinding plant was installed at Khundar in 1974.

(viii) According to government information, the most important of copper ores which are being developed by SAINDAK INTEGRATED MINERAL PROJECT, are of porphyry type. The reserves at SAINDAK have been estimated to be of the order of 412 million tons calculated to be of the value of 5 billion dollar a year ago. The SAINDAK project is making an effort for foreign participation. Baluchistan's marble deposits are in Chagai district.

(ix) The by-products are gold, silver and molybdenum and copper, ducts, pyrite and magnetite.

Baluchistan's mineral description will remain grossly incomplete without a reference to natural gas, and the exploration for oil. Sui in Sibi district remains the largest producer and reserve of natural gas, supplying 80 per cent of the demand in the country. Sui wells are producing about 650 million cubic feet

of the country's total gas production of 800 million cubic feet daily. This will save foreign exchange worth about 750 million U.S. dollars annually.

According to a recent information from government sources, four districts of Baluchistan have been selected for oil and gas exploration by a British company (probably British Petroleum) and Pakistan Oil and Gas Development Corporation (OGDC). These districts are SIBI, KALAT, KHUZDAR and NASIRABAD. The Federal government has mentioned these prospecting licenses for exploration in these areas.

Such is very briefly a description of the fields and directions in which efforts have been made to explore and exploit the tremendous mineral resources of Baluchistan.

**PRIVATE SECTOR:** Private Sector industrial investment has undoubtedly increased in Baluchistan during the last few years although one would legitimately wish that the local Baluch share in this increased investment had been larger. Baluchistan Chamber of Commerce and Industry has been vigorously representing to the Government for adequate availability of bank credit to Baluch entrepreneurs on easy terms. That was the main subject of discussion at the spring 1980 conference convened by the Federal Ministry of Finance on the Chamber's initiative for a dialogue with the private sector on the business problem of Baluchistan.

The Chamber had proposed establishment of a Mineral Bank to finance private industries processing the local minerals. The credit situation has since then eased to a certain extent but not to the satisfaction of the local investors, because the Chamber has once again represented to the Advisory Council of the Federal Finance Division that:

"Mineworkers of coal and marble in this under-developed area of Baluchistan be given bank credits at reduced rates for the purchase of machinery for the development of such mines. Bank credit ceiling for loans should not be reduced

in Baluchistan as this province is the most backward area of Pakistan. The amounts deposited with the commercial banks for investment in "Profit Sharing" scheme should be extended to the parties in the Private Sector also. The Chamber of Commerce and Industry be consulted in this regard." (Page 3) of the memorandum, dated February 23, 1981.

It has been admitted officially that the government construction of industrial estates providing necessary facilities and infrastructure to private investors has lagged behind the speed with which applications have been received from them. However, Uthai Industrial Estate has come up with private investments in textile mills and multiphase assembly and the three industrial estates of Quetta (within and outside municipal limits) have attracted private investment for such lines of manufacturing as oil blending, wool spinning, furniture, glass, utensils, footwear, soap, ice, etc and also for cold storage, fruit preservation, marble processing, carpet-weaving, wheat flour, "maatta" grinding etc.

Pak-iran textile mills at Baluch, near Quetta, is an important industrial concern in Baluchistan. Hub Tuhail of Lashari district has attracted such sophisticated private investments as cement, Oxygen plant to cater to shipwrecking, fertilizer, electric bulbs, steel rolling based on Gerdani scraps. Some investment has taken place on a non-repatriable basis from Pakistani nationals earning abroad. The Provincial Government has set up more than 25 centres and training establishments for the development of cottage industries such as carpet, handicrafts, wool spinning, craft etc.

#### AGRICULTURE AND FARMING:

Now when the water supply is increasing rapidly, the prospects for agriculture and farming in Baluchistan have brightened. Virgin land unused from times immemorial is expected to yield bumper crops even without modern chemical fertilizers. Tomorrow it will receive irrigation water.

One of the surprises of the current years is that Baluchistan has, for the first time, appeared on

the sugar-cane map of Pakistan. Sugar-cane has been grown in 1980-81 season in one hundred hectares of land in the eastern part of the province.

#### LIVESTOCK AND RANGE MANAGEMENT:

There is growing realization on the part of the Government as well as private entrepreneurs that Baluchistan has unlimited scope for livestock farming, including poultry, through pasture and range management. The suggestion for a HUB VALLEY AUTHORITY to concentrate on the industrial and agricultural development of the Hub region which borders both on Baluchistan and Sind province is guided, inter alia, by these considerations of farming possibilities in the special context of supplies to the Gulf countries through ports on the Baluchi coast.

According to official source of information, the Provincial Government is to start work on a comprehensive livestock, sheep and poultry development programme in Baluchistan at a cost of Rs. 21.57 crore with assistance from FAO, UNDP, Asian Development Bank and KEC. This will include development of pasture and range management in north-eastern part of the province, and establishment of livestock feed mills. This is undoubtedly a measure in a much-needed direction.

Baluchistan's sheep and goat are of an excellent race and their population has increased about a decade. So the province is in a position to develop, populations have doubled during the on modern lines, meat processing and packing and thus a thriving export in the "red gold" so much in demand in the oil-rich Middle East.

#### TOURISM AND JUNIPER BERRIES OF THE NORTH:

Even this very brief listing of the untapped economic possibilities of Baluchistan will remain incomplete without a mention of the green north. It has been a criminal negligence that ZIARAT, the favourite hill resort of the Father of the Nation has not yet been developed as a big tourist centre in spite of its juniper-forest (second biggest in the world) and eucalyptus

trees, enchanting lush green valleys, plentiful supply of goat milk, bracing climate, appetizing water, and a wealth of medicinal herbs.

All these are also a tantalizing open invitation to private entrepreneurs extraction of oil and industrial alcohol from juniper berries collection and farming of medicinal herbs for export, construction of hotels and resorts for tourists, and of course, a thriving transport business provided the public sector builds and improves the roads effectively and builds more roads needed direction.

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**GULF-FACING MIRBAN AND ARABIAN SEA FISHING:** In the far south, Baluchistan coast holds immense untapped possibilities for tourism, "Arabian Sea fishing"

and for the establishment not only of sea-food industries but also of a variety of animal lands and pharmaceutical industries based on fish and other sea catches.

Pakistan's territorial water limits extend upto 12 miles from the coast and beyond that there is our marine fishing zone upto 200 miles from the territorial limit. The coastal fishing zone extends upto 20 miles from the coast and beyond that begins the 170-mile belt for deep-sea fishing. It is high time that Pakistan purchased her own sophisticated marine fishing vessels to operate in the high seas beyond the 20-mile coastal fishing zone, and also entered into joint marine fishing ventures with Gulf countries with the technological participation of industrialized countries to gain practical experience in deep sea fishing. Fishermen's Cooperative Society and Sea Food Association should be encouraged to forge such joint ventures.

**CONCLUSIONS:** Even this sketchy survey points to the enormity of Baluchistan's economic resources and opportunities—minerals, agriculture and horticulture, livestock farming, manufacturing industries, fishing, tourism etc. The fact should be grasped properly by our planners and entrepreneurs that the last one decade has witnessed a tremendous and far-reaching change—the coast across the Gulf facing Baluchistan coast have emerged as big markets and financial centres of the world.

The narrow sea in between is only a transport facility and not at all any physical obstruction. Besides, Baluchistan's coast also merges with the coast of another oil-rich great country, IRAN. Thus, we have a tremendous opportunity to turn Baluchistan, with its enormous resources, into the hinterland of the world's richest oil countries with financial resources poised for unlimited investments in the region. Are we preparing for a full economic impact from the GULF? It is a vital question. The answer is: we are, but at a snail's pace.

## FINNISH OFFER TO HELP TEXTILE EXPORTS

Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 8 Apr 81 pp 1,6

(Text)

Unto Tanakana, ambassador of Finland to Pakistan, said his country is keen to expand trade and economic relations with Pakistan and invited a delegation of Pakistani businessmen to visit Finland to study market for Pakistan's export goods.

Tanakana, who is heading a seven-member trade delegation of his country, said during a meeting with businessmen of Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry that he intimated the delegation will hold talks with the concerned government officials on measures to expand mutual trade and also discuss the possibility of some kind of trade arrangement to push Pakistan's exports to Finland.

On a point raised by FPCCI President Maher H. Alavi, the Finnish envoy said there certainly was good scope of Finland and Pakistan joining hands to meet requirements of Middle East markets for certain commodities and stressed that this field could be developed through joint efforts.

In this connection, he pointed out that a number of construction projects in the Middle East

are being executed by Finnish concerns and Pakistan could supply furnitures like doors and windows for these projects.

Ambassador Tanakana pointed out that although the volume of trade between the two countries was small, it was encouraging to note that Pakistan's exports have increased by 170 per cent last year.

Gustaf Frank, commercial counsellor in the embassy of Finland, and other members of the delegation took part in the discussion. They pointed out that Finland was ready to enter into cooperation with Pakistan for the manufacture of goods here to be exported to Finland.

It was pointed out by the Finnish delegation that their country would be ready to help export Pakistan textiles to third countries.

Mahar H. Alavi informed the delegation about the developments in Pakistan's economy and disclosed that Pakistan's exports have grown by more than 125 per cent during the last three-and-a-half years.

Referring to Pak-Finland trade, he said that balance has all along been against Pakistan and stressed the need of Finland importing more from Pakistan.

In 1979-80, he said the volume of trade between the two countries was of the order of only 71 million rupees, out of which Pakistan's export to Finland were valued at merely

Rs. 14 million.

Pakistan exports carpets and rugs, leather and leather garments, sports goods, gear gum and surgical instruments and honey.

Alavi also explained the concept of Export Processing Zone being set up in Karachi.

At a meeting with the TFC officials, the Finnish ambassador to Pakistan, Tanakana said that his country was interested in promoting trade links with Pakistan.

The ambassador said that the visiting trade delegation was holding exploratory meetings with different trade organisations for the purpose.

He said that Finland could export fertilisers, cement and chemical products to Pakistan. He said prospects were bright for Pakistani cotton fabrics, sports goods, surgical instruments and leather and leather goods in the Finnish markets.

Earlier welcoming the delegation, the TFC chairman explained the functioning of the corporation and hoped that the delegation's visit would help promote trade ties between Pakistan and Finland.—FPFIAPP.

## RECTIFYING ECONOMIC FLAWS IN FARMING COMMUNITY

Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 16 Apr 81 p 2

[Editorial: "Rectifying the Flaws"]

[Text]

Peasant organisation has emphasized the need for improving the overall economy of the farming community. According to it, the imbalance between the incomes of urban and rural communities and between rich landlords and subsistence farmers is becoming intolerable, and there are visible signs of discontent. Not only that the land resources are unevenly distributed but also necessary facilities and inputs generally remain out of their reach. It is an undeniable fact that a minority owns too much land and being influential and well connected, enjoys all sorts of favours and patronage, while the majority has too little and its requirements go by default.

This stands in the way of rapid reconstruction and progress of the rural community. Improved methods of cultivation and growing use of improved inputs have paid some dividends. Wheat production has happily been going up and it is likely that self-sufficiency in this field may be achieved in near future. Similarly, rice and cotton production has

been on the increase. But over-emphasising their importance is relegating the fundamental problem to the background. For short range planning this may be alright but from long term point of view this may turn out to be unreliable.

The late Prof. Afzal Husain, a well known expert in agriculture, who knew this part of the world as the palm of his hand, had remarked some three decades ago that agriculture in this country was not a profitable activity; those engaged in it carried on with it because it was a way of life and they knew not any other. Since then things have drastically changed but the thinking in the corridors of power still persists that is why the same old approach towards the peculiar problems of peasantry continues. Today the position is that the new generation of the rural population is no longer content with their lot. Some are giving up the ancestral profession of cultivation and going abroad or to urban areas, seeking a higher standard of living and



some of the amenities of life which are denied to them in the villages.

This has led to the development of another nagging problem. The rapid pace of urbanisation is causing overcrowding of big cities where shantytowns are coming up, civic life is almost disrupted and the incidence of crime has gone up and the number of unemployed and under-employed is on increase. And for the first time a labour shortage is being experienced in the villages which is definitely affecting agriculture. If suitable changes are not made in the agrarian system, the problem of rural unemployment and under-employment will never be solved, creating more social and economic problems.

Agriculture has been given a rightful place in our planning, and no sane person would grudge whatever is done for the betterment of the rural sector. Business Recorder has been consistently and persistently calling for going back to the village if we want

to lay a sound foundation for progress and development. The village should be made the hub of economic activity. An infrastructure for modern agriculture should be established. A network of communication and transport, linking the village with administrative and business centres, be laid.

The rural community should be organised on a co-operative basis. In other words the co-operative movement should be made the be all and end all of the rural life. This is absolutely necessary to wipe out the existing distortions. The model should be the co-operative societies such as exist in Holland or Denmark, which are excellent examples of successful mutual agricultural co-operatives. There is nothing wrong with the co-operative movement. Why it has not worked in Pakistan is due to the fact that it is under official control and bureaucratic methods have been adopted in implementing it, which lead to delays, inefficiency and corruption.



## FUNDS ALLOCATED FOR AZAD KASHMIR UPLIFT PLAN

Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 13 Apr 81 p 4

[Text]

QUETTA, April 12 The President of Azad Jammu and Kashmir, Brig. Mohammad Hayat Khan, said here yesterday that a mid-term plan, costing Rs. 1.11 billion, had been sanctioned by the Azad Kashmir Government and necessary allocations had been made.

Addressing a Press conference on the conclusion of his three-day visit to Quetta, the Azad Kashmir President said that the plan envisaged rapid development in all walks of life, including agriculture and industry, and would further accelerate the pace of the development in the liberated area, and the plan would be completed during the next three years.

He said that tremendous development had been seen during the last three years of the present regime and the revenue receipts of Azad Kashmir had enhanced manifold.

## ROAD CONSTRUCTIONS

He said that during the last three years about 500 miles of road has been constructed and each mile had cost about Rs. 22,000 which is an unbelievable fact. He said this had been possible only through the active cooperation of the people of the area.

Brig. Mohammad Hayat said that all the important towns and villages of Kashmir had been linked through telephone and revenue through telephone has risen from Rs. 10 lakh in 1977 to Rs. 1.50 crore in 1980. Similarly, the revenue from electricity had risen from Rs. 27 lakh in 1977 to Rs. 1.5 crore in 1980, and this marked the fast and amazing development in Kashmir, he added.

## INDUSTRIAL SECTION

The Azad Kashmir President said that marked development has been achieved in the industrial sector also where four mills were functioning satisfactorily meeting the requirement of the people. He said a textile mill, with 25,000 spindles was functioning in Kashmir and a glass mill was producing 700 mounds of glass annually and was fully meeting needs of the people of the area. Two other mills, including one match factory and wood factory, were also working there.

In reply to a question, President Hayat Khan said that a new 100 kilowatt transmitter would be installed in Kashmir by the end of the current year replacing the old 50 kilowatt transmitter. It would cover a wide range of the Valley and provide entertainment to its people.—AJP.

## CHASHA POWER PLANT TO COST \$1.3 BILLION SURVEY DISCLOSES

Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 15 Apr 81 p 6

[Text]

A study just completed by an international consulting firm shows that the proposed 600 MW nuclear power plant to be constructed at Chashma will, on completion in 1988, cost about 1,300 million dollars including allowances for interest during construction and commissioning, this was disclosed by Munir Ahmed Khan, Chairman, Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission, in an article published in an English weekly.

The corresponding investment on equivalent oil fired capacity will be about 800 million dollars but he pointed out that the life-time average power generation cost from the nuclear power plant will be about 60 paise per KW as against 100 paise per KW from an oil fired plant.

He said at present prices on oil fired plant will require more than dollar 200 million worth of oil per year whereas the corresponding nuclear fuel cost will not exceed 15 million dollars per year. In future this differential in fuelling costs will increase further.

Thus, he said, the great initial investment in the nuclear power station will be offset by the much higher recurring fuelling cost of the oil fired power plant within the first three years of operation. If he cumulative 30 life time expenditure for the two types of plants is compared it is found that an oil fired power plant will be about five to six times as expensive as the nuclear power plant.

Thus, he was of the view that it would be most unwise to perpetually burden the power economy of the country by installing any more oil fired stations, and added that for purely economic and practical reasons, Pakistan has no choice but to go in for building nuclear power plants to fill the gap in power

generation capacity left unfilled by locally available resources of hydro-natural gas and coal.

In a detailed review of the energy options for Pakistan, Munir Ahmed Khan has made out a strong case for nuclear option. He referred to the study by the International Institute for Applied Systems (IIAS) which concludes that large scale solar energy development has not yet reached sufficient maturity to make a major impact on the global scale within the next 50 years. The IIAS study also indicates that the future demand of energy will grow much faster in the developing countries than in the developed countries partly due to higher population growth rates of the former and partly because of their expected rapid industrialization.

Pakistan, he pointed out, was one of the most seriously affected oil importing developing countries with oil bill having shot up from dollar 84 million in 1973 to 1,500 million dollars in 1981 reaching 60 per cent of foreign exchange earnings.

In the background of limited and inadequate fossil fuels available in the country, Munir Ahmed felt that Pakistan should take full advantage of any available and viable soft technologies such as bio-gas, solar and wind energy and exploit hydro-power resources to the maximum.

However, he pointed out that after making full allowance for the possible contribution from hydro, coal and available gas resources to meet the projected electric power needs, we are still left with a gap of about 10,000 MW in our national grid for which we have to turn either to imported oil or nuclear energy. The choice should be based on sound economic and practical considerations.—PPI.

## FURTHER RISE IN POWER RATES FOR INDUSTRY EXPECTED

Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 8 Apr 81 p 1

[Text]

The Karachi Electric Supply Corporation will charge prices 40 extra per unit of the electricity consumed by the industrial and commercial concerns in future.

According to a KESC source the increase in per unit price of the electricity has been necessitated due to reduction in the supply of gas to the KESC generators and their running on oil which is costlier than gas.

They said the consumption of oil has increased for the production of electricity resulting in extra expenses for the KESC and the Corporation has diversified this burden to the industrial and commercial consumers.

The KESC has the right to increase the per unit price of the electricity to industrial and commercial consumers under certain clauses of the agreement between its consumer and the Corporation.

The sources said that gas supply has decreased between 60 to 70 per cent and the Corporation's oil consumption has increased by 40 per cent.

They said now the per unit price of the electricity to the

commercial consumers will be Rs 1.30 per unit as compared to the earlier price 90 per unit.

## SUPPLY REDUCED

Karachi is receiving 60 to 90 megawatt less electricity than its requirements of 530 megawatt daily.

According to sources the Karachi Electric Supply Corporation's daily producing capacity is about 530 megawatt and the consumption of the City is almost the same but since last one month its production has gone down causing hardships to the citizens.

The main reason of decline in the production is attributed to shut down of 123 megawatt thermal generator of the KESC at Korangi which is undergoing repairs.

The KESC last week tried to put the generator in operation but it did not work and a large part of the City remained without electricity.

Meanwhile the KANUPP which was providing about 30 megawatt daily to the city is also not working.—PPI.

OIL REFINERIES ASKED TO USE FURNACE OIL

Karachi DAWN in English 17 Apr 81 p 20

[Text] The Executive Committee of the National Economic Council (ECNEC) at a recent meeting in Islamabad decided that all the power generating stations in the country and Karachi's two oil refineries should increasingly use furnace oil in view of the limited resources of purified gas, it was officially learnt here yesterday.

A total of 650 million cubic feet (MCF) of gas is at present purified daily at the purification plants of the Sui Gas at Sui which is the optimum level of production.

Besides this, Sui Gas supplies additional 120 MCF daily in raw form to the Guddu Thermal Power Station.

Of the 650 MCF, a total of 250 Million Cubic Feet of gas is supplied daily to the southern gas system in Sind province.

In addition to 250 MCF, about 7 MCF is supplied to the southern system in Sind by the Oil and Gas Development Corporation from its Sari Hundi fields, raising the total to 257 MCF. Out of this about 2 MCF is used daily by the Sui itself for its various plants to push the gas into pipelines onwards to various stations including Karachi, Hyderabad and Sukkur etc, reducing the net availability to 255 million cubic feet daily.

When contacted, Karachi Gas officials explained that out of the 255 million cubic feet, about 85 MCF is supplied daily to areas in the upper and central Sind, leaving a net volume of 170 MCF for distribution in Karachi.

They explained that as against the 170 MCF, the daily requirement in Karachi is about 225 MCF.

After meeting the requirements of domestic, commercial and industrial units totalling about 110 to 115 million cubic feet, the remaining 50 MCF to 55 MCF is supplied to the KESC as against the latter's daily demand of 120 MCF to 125 MCF.

The Karachi Gas officials further explained that since gas was economical in comparison to furnace oil, KESC as a commercial firm, desired that they should

be provided maximum possible volume of gas to produce power at a lower cost. However, in view of the limited capacity of the purification plant of the Sui Gas, they explained, it was not possible to fully meet the requirements of the KESC and other power houses in the country.

The KGC officials explained that the ECNEC has also directed that the two oil refineries at Karachi--National Refinery Limited and Pakistan Refinery Limited--should be directed to reduce their daily gas consumption at least by 11 MCF to 12 MCF.

The question relating to the limited resources of purified gas was discussed by ECNEC which decided that priority should be given to domestic, industrial and commercial houses, while power generating houses and the oil refineries should be directed to reduce their gas consumption and make arrangements for gradually shifting to furnace oil.

Availability of purified gas would increase after about two years when the Pir-koh Purification Gas Plant--capacity 120 MCF per day--goes into operation during the middle of 1983.

CSO: 4220

REPORTAGE ON BALUCHISTAN MINERAL INDUSTRY

Karachi DAWN in English 16 Apr 81 Supplement p X

[Article by Sajid Hussain]

[Text] The economic life of a region is dependent, to a great extent, on her mineral resources and we are very fortunate that Baluchistan, the biggest province of the country, is also endowed with rich mineral deposits. A number of minerals such as coal, chromite, natural gas, marble, barite, iron ore and copper ore are found in the province, but as a whole, the mineral development is still in its initial stages and no important industry based on mineral raw material has been established so far.

However, after the creation of Pakistan Mineral Development Corporation (PMDC) in 1974, commendable steps have been taken for the accelerated development of the mineral sector in the province. The corporation is presently engaged in various mining, processing and development projects and is playing a vital role in Baluchistan besides other organisations. Following is a brief description of the more important mineral projects of the province:

**Coal Projects:** Coal is a basic mineral and has a visible impact on almost every aspect of modern life. Though, with the passage of time, the use of oil, gas and other forms of energy resources have gained considerable importance, yet it has not, in any way, affected the role of coal as an energy fuel and in view of the increased demand of coal in the country and worldwide energy crisis the government of Pakistan has given priority to the development of indigenous coal resources during the Fifth Five-Year Plan with Public Sector playing the major role.

In Baluchistan, PMDC is responsible for three important collieries, located at Sor Range, Degari and Sharigh. A coal washing plant has also been installed by the corporation.

(1)..Sor-Range and Degari Collieries: The Sor-Range-Debari coal bearing areas extend south-east wards from a point of about 10 miles to the east of Quetta and cover an area of about 18 sq. miles with an estimated reserves of about 53 million tons. The coal is sub-bituminous and the chemical composition shows the following variations:



Moisture 15.9 to 18.7 per cent; Volatile matter 35.5 to 39.6 per cent; Fixed carbon 36.0 to 42.0 per cent; Ash 3.0 to 13.0 per cent; Sulphur 0.5 to 5.6 per cent; Colorific value 9000 to 11000 B.Th.U.

Sor-Range Collieries (district Quetta) have been supplying coal to the Quetta Thermal Power Station from its inception at preferential rates. Similarly Degari mines (district) Kalat besides meeting the demand of defence services, are supplying coal to the brick kilns in Quetta-Kalat region, Punjab and Sind.

Sor-Range-Degari Collieries however have reached to uneconomic depth and unless the reserves available in depth are fully developed and the underground working are mechanised, it will become very difficult to maintain even the present level of production. PMDC has an ultimate plan to develop the deeply buried coal in order to raise the present production capacity from 1,30,000 tons per annum to 2,25,000 tons per annum. The proposal is being examined in detail. However, as an immediate step PMDC has decided to explore and evaluate the mineable reserve in a new area adjacent to Deyari Collieries during 1981-82.

(11) Sharigh Coal Mines and Coal Washing Plant: Sharigh coal field (district Sibi) is the largest among the coal-fields of Baluchistan and covers an area of about 80 square miles with an estimated reserves of about 30 million tons but in the leased area of PMDC, the reserves are of the order of 8 million tons. The coal is high, volatile bituminous in nature and shows the following chemical variations.

Moisture 4.0 to 11.4 per cent; volatile matter 34.8 to 45.3 per cent; fixed carbon 25.3 to 43.6 per cent; ash 9.3 to 34.8 per cent; sulphur 5.0 to 7.10 per cent; calorific value 8500 to 12400 B.Th.U.

Sharigh is the only coal-field in Pakistan where medium coking coal is found. However, it is necessary to minimize its sulphur and ash contents to make it suitable as raw feed in coke-making. The feasibility studies carried out by the foreign experts have revealed that Sharigh coal could be used as a blend with high grade imported coking coals for the production of metallurgical coke and, as such it was proposed to discontinue the use of this valuable coal for normal burning and use it for the manufacture of coke.

With the decision to establish the Karachi Steel Mills, the problem of arranging indigenous coking coal was actually felt and realising the need, PMDC, without any loss of time, initiated necessary measures and eventually started work on the setting up of Sharigh Coal Washing Plant in July, 1977. It was decided to supply the washed coal to Karachi Steel Mills for blending it with the good grade imported coking coal.

PMDC has successfully completed the work on coal washing plant and the same has been inaugurated by Lt-Gen Rahimuddin Khan, Governor of Baluchistan, in April, 1980. The inauguration of this plant has commenced a new era of development in the province and it would go a long way in the industrial development of the country as a whole.

The project has been set up at a total cost of about Rs 27 million for which Canadian International Development Agency has provided the foreign exchange component of about 1.7 million Canadian dollars under Baluchistan line of credit.

The timely completion of the plant is the result of the dedication efforts of both Pakistani and Canadian engineers and technicians. The plant will produce about 75,000 tons [as published] of washed coking coal for the manufacture of metallurgical coke. An amount of Rs 52.100 million would thus be saved annually through import substitution.

PMDC is also simultaneously implementing the scheme to increase the production capacity of Sharigh Collieries to 100,000 tons per year in order to obtain 75,000 tons of washed coal out of it. The expansion scheme costing about Rs 32.5 million is progressing according to schedule and the National Development Finance Corporation has provided necessary foreign exchange for the import of mining machinery.

Detailed designing and planning of the mines have been completed.

The machinery required for the development works has started reaching and about 70 per cent of the job has been completed. The scheme is scheduled for completion during the current financial (1980-81) year.

Koh-i-Sultan Sulphur: Sulphur is a very important mineral considering its diverse uses. At present most of our requirements are being met by import which is rising with the growth of chemical, fertiliser and other related industries. Keeping in view these facts and importance of sulphur, PMDC took up the project of this mineral.

Koh-i-Sultan Sulphur is a closely spaced group of extinct volcanoes formed during early pliestocene. The sulphur occurrences are irregular in distribution and size due to sporadic nature of gaseous emanations which deposited the ore. PMDC carried out detailed investigation in its limited area but the size of the deposits was not found encouraging.

CSO: 4220

## BRIEFS

**BULLDOZERS TO BALUCHISTAN**--Quetta, April 17--Japan has agreed to donate 100 bulldozers to Pakistan for their exclusive use in Baluchistan to boost agricultural production. This was stated by the provincial Governor, Lt-Gen. Rahimuddin Khan, at Khuzdar while addressing Divisional officers he said the government was spending Rs 25 million to subsidize charges on bulldozers for the farmers in the province. He directed the officials to ensure that not a single penny was mis-used. The head of each department would be made responsible for any misuse of public funds by his subordinate. He said misuse of public funds was a treason, which can not go unpunished. He directed the officials to complete development projects on schedule. He also ordered that feasibility report for the Sorab Grid Station should be prepared in the shortest possible time. He instructed the Food Department to ensure ready supply of sugar to the remote areas of the province. APP [Text] [Karachi DAWN in English 18 Apr 81 p 7]

**FOILED SMUGGLING ATTEMPT**--Quetta, April 7--The Anti-Smuggling Staff of Frontier Crops Baluchistan has foiled the attempts of smuggling of goods worth over Rs 14, 49, 9/- [as published] during the month of February 1981. The articles which were being smuggled out side the country included atta, wheat, ghee, rice and other goods. [Text] [Quetta BALUCHISTAN TIMES in English 8 Apr 81 p 4]

**BALUCHISTAN, NWFP MINERAL DEPOSITS**--Quetta, April 10--The Geological Survey of Pakistan has made some major mineral discoveries in the NWFP and Baluchistan. These discoveries include chromite deposits in Waziristan Agency and Bentonite deposits in Kohat district of the NWFP. In Baluchistan these discoveries include fluorite in Kalat zinc and lead in Kuzdar and pink granite in Lasbela Districts. Other mineral deposits include copper at three more places in Chagai district and molybdenum in the same district. According to GSP sources the extent of these deposits are being determined. Meanwhile the GSP has undertaken a crash programme for the Geological study of the country to determine scientifically its mineral potential. Under this programme the Geological Map of Pakistan has been revised, up-to dated and reprinted for foreign & Pakistan prospecting agencies to explore and develop mineral wealth of the country. [Text] [Quetta BALUCHISTAN TIMES in English 11 Apr 81 p 1]

**SIND ARMY ENLISTMENT URGED**--Hyderabad, April 16--Federal Defence Minister Mir Ali Ahmed Khan Talpur has regretted that the people of Sind province, particularly the educated class, are not coming forward in large number to join the Armed Forces and to fulfil their obligations in defending the country's frontier. He was informally talking to local newsmen at his residence last evening. He said that most of the educated persons approached him for employment in Customs, PIA and Excise Department only, but none have approached him so far for joining the Armed Forces. The Defence Minister said some individuals only are joining the army. In reply to a question, he said "as you know the Sind Government has already been raised and has participated in Pakistan Day march past held at Islamabad." He said a proposal was being considered to shift the Sind Regiment Headquarters from Sukkur to Bholar (Dadu district). He hoped that gradually the people of Sind would come forward to join their brothers in arms. [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 17 Apr 81 p 9]

**AGRO-BASED INDUSTRIES**--The Sind Government has invited local entrepreneurs to come forward and set up agro-based industries in the interior of the province for which all the facilities would be made available, it is learnt. The locations as announced by the Industries Department are: Sukkur, Khairpur, Larkana, Tharparkar and Jacobabad. The Government is of the view that fruit and food preservation plants and canning projects can be set up at these places. This step, according to the Government will minimise the wastage of valuable food and fruit products which are perishable. The Industries Department has asked the prospective entrepreneurs to file their applications for which an undertaking has been given by the Government to provide all infra-structure facilities. [Text] [Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 11 Apr 81 p 1]

**RESEARCH VESSEL, SURVEY LOAN**--Islamabad, April 15--Japan will extend to Pakistan a project loan of three billion yen (approximately 14 million US dollars) for the procurement of a hydrographic survey and oceanographic research vessel. Notes to this effect were exchanged here today between Tetsuo Suzuki, ambassador of Japan and Ejaz Ahmad Naik, Secretary, Economic Affairs and Planning Division. The Government of Pakistan will utilise this loan for the purchase of a vessel from Japan and/or LDC countries which will be equipped for conducting hydrographic survey, and oceanographic research around the coastline of Pakistan. This will contribute to the safety of navigation in Pakistan waters as well as to the development of fisheries and exploration of offshore and ocean-bed mineral resources. With the signing of this loan agreement, Japan's total pledge to Pakistan for the fiscal 1980 has been accomplished. It may be recalled that Japan has already provided a commodity loan of 12 billion yen, a project loan of 9 billion yen for the purchase of diesel electric locomotives, and 8.56 billion yen in grant.--APP [Text] [Karachi BUSINESS RECORDER in English 16 Apr 81 p 1]

**INDIAN-HELD KASHMIRI REFUGEES**--Rawalpindi, April 14--Begum Rahat Chaudhury, daughter of the renowned Kashmiri leader, late Ch. Chulani Abbas, disclosed here yesterday that efforts were afoot in Indian-held Kashmir to turn Muslim majority into minority by raising Hindu settlements there. In a Press statement, she said so far over two million refugees were forced to migrate from Occupied Kashmir to liberated part of Kashmir. This was another tactics, she added, to minimise the Muslim population in held-Kashmir. She also called upon the Pakistan Government to approach the international welfare agencies, like Red Cross and UNO to contribute their share to better economic lot of Kashmiri refugees, living in liberated territory. She said the displaced Kashmiris were badly in need of food, clothing, shelter, education and health care which was an international issue to be tackled on equal level.--APP [Text] [Karachi MORNING NEWS in English 15 Apr 81 p 8]

GOLD SEIZURE--The Customs authorities have seized more gold worth several lakhs of rupees from an Afghan national in Peshawar. An 86-tola bar valued at Rs 2 lakh, was recovered from a carrier Noor Haider s/o Meer Askari of Jalalabad, who was travelling in a bus from Landi Kotal to Peshawar. The Customs authorities had earlier made a haul of seven bars of gold valued at Rs 17 lakh and Afghan currency totalling 15 lakh Afghanis at the Land Customs Station, Torkham. The accused has been arrested and further investigation are in progress. (Text) [Lahore VIEWPOINT in English 2 Apr 81 p 24]

CNO: 4220



#### NEW WAVE OF VIOLENCE REPORTED IN TAMIL AREA

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 1 Apr 81 p 10

[Text] Colombo, March 31.

Terrorism appears to have reared its ugly head once again in northern Sri Lanka which is inhabited predominantly by the minority Tamil community.

This time, the violence has been directed in part against the leaders of the Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF), the main organisation representing the Tamils, allegedly because of disillusionment at the "ambiguous attitude" adopted by them on the issue of establishing a separate Tamil state in the north called "Eelam."

The terrorists have been identified by the police as militant ex-members of the TULF youth wing, whose objective appears to be to pressurise the leaders to push on with the demand for independence for the Tamils from the major Sinhalese community.

The TULF sought and obtained a mandate of the north to establish a separate state. The plan was to move a resolution in Parliament at the very first session itself demanding independence. If this was rejected--as was bound to happen, because the ruling United National Party (UNP) and the other major Sinhalese parties are opposed to the division of Sri Lanka--the TULF members were to withdraw and launch a campaign for separation.

This plan was upset by the post-election violence which, beginning with clashes between the victorious UNP and the vanquished Sri Lanka Freedom Party (SLFP) of Mrs. Bandaranaike, got converted into clashes between the Sinhalese and the Tamils. At the height of the fighting, there was virtually not a single Sinhalese in any of the Tamil areas in the north while all the Tamils living and working in the Sinhalese areas in the south had fled to their traditional homelands.

#### Tamils Discriminated

At the time, the division of the country by race was almost complete. Militants within the TULF urged the leadership to unilaterally proclaim independence, but the leaders were hesitant because they were totally unprepared to handle the situation. The clashes in 1977 were greater in intensity than those of 1958 and



1961 when, too, the Tamils living in the Sinhalese areas had been set upon after their leaders pressed the demand for regional autonomy. About a hundred persons were killed and many others were assaulted and much damage caused to houses and property before order was restored.

Shocked by the violence and convinced that the Tamils could not fight against the might of the Sinhalese-dominated security forces, the TULF, led by its general-secretary, Mr. A. Amirthalingam, agreed to seek a negotiated settlement to their problems with President Jayewardene's government. Several rounds of talks were held, following which it was agreed to grant the Tamils a measure of internal self-rule through decentralisation of administration by establishing district development councils.

It also agreed to recognise Tamil as a national language along with Sinhalese and to prohibit discrimination on grounds of race, creed and language. The last two points were incorporated in the 1978 constitution, while the first elections to the district development councils are scheduled for June.

However, the militants remained dissatisfied claiming that the Tamils, despite all the assurances of the government, continued to be treated like "second class citizens" in their land of birth, being discriminated against particularly in the matter of admissions to universities and in the grant of public sector jobs and state lands for village expansion.

By 1979, the breakaway sections of the TULF youth wing, calling themselves the "Liberation Tigers", began resorting to violence in the north, directed mainly against state property and Tamils who were collaborating with the government. A number of state banks were robbed and about a dozen policemen were killed. Submachine guns had been used in some of these attacks.

In July 1979, when the situation appeared to be getting out of hand, President Jayewardene proclaimed a "state of emergency" in the north and sent troops to crush the terrorist movement. About ten youths were killed during the operation, allegedly after torture to extract information about the movement. By the time the emergency was revoked in December 1979, the situation appeared to have returned to normal.

#### Leaders Back

What had actually happened, police now concede, was that the real leaders of the movement had fled to neighbouring South India. Now they seem to have returned, judging by the resurgence of violence in the north in the past three months.

Three persons have been murdered so far, several shops robbed and state and private vehicles, including jeeps belonging to two TULF MPs, have been set on fire. In one robbery, a sub-machine gun was used.

One of the jeeps was burnt outside a house at Valvettiturai where TULF parliamentarians, led by Mr. Amirthalingam, who is also the leader of the opposition in Parliament, were being hosted to dinner. This is viewed by the TULF as a direct challenge to its leadership and its policies.

Independent observers note that the new wave of violence broke out after Mr. Amirthalingam again raised the cry of "Eelam" at the Tamil Conference held in Madras. Since then, TULF members have been saying that they had no confidence in President Jayewardene's government solving the problems of the Tamils. More, they have thrown their lot with the former Prime Minister, Mrs. Bandaranaike's SLFP, so much so that Mr. Jayewardene was prompted to ask whether there was a "secret pact" between the TULF and the SLFP to topple his government. Both these parties have denied the existence of any secret pact and said that their co-operation was limited to checking the "authoritarian trend" of the government.

The government has now intensified security arrangements in the north and also offered police protection to TULF MPs, an offer which has been declined. It is too early to say how events in the north will develop, but it is going to be a testing time for both the government and the opposition parties, particularly the TULF and the SLFP.

CSO: 4220/7456

KING PHUMIPHON ADUNYADET LISTS NEWLY APPOINTED SENATORS

BK261256 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1200 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Announcement appointing Thai senators--read by government house spokesman Trairong Suwankhiri]

[Text] His Majesty King Phumiphon Adunyadet decrees that it be announced that per his first appointment of senators in the announcement dated 22 April 1979, the period of 2 years from that appointment has elapsed and 75 senators have lost their terms by drawing lots in accordance with the Article 85 of the constitution. Thus, in order to maintain the number of senators at three-fourths of the number of the members of the House of Representatives, he appoints the following senators in accordance with Articles 85 and 84 of the constitution:

1. Lt Gen Krit Chicharoen
2. Air Chief Marshal Krasae Intharat
3. Adm Kawi Singha
4. M.R. Kasemsamson Kasensi
5. Squadron leader Kamthon Sinthuanon
6. Lt Gen Chuan Wannarat
7. Charubut Ruangsuvan
8. Chamlong Attanatho
9. Chaliaso Thananukun
10. Air Marshal Thakon Thattanon
11. Chanchai Lithawon
12. Rear Adm Chat Ditthabanchong
13. Chuchat Pramunphon
14. Gen Chao Sawatdisongkhram
15. M. L. Choengchan Kamphu
16. Thaloeng Thamrongnawasawat
17. M. L. Trithotsayut Thewakun
18. Trairong Suwankhiri
19. Thawi Nunphakdi
20. Air Chief Marshal Thaklaeo Susinlawon
21. Lt Gen Thianchai Sirisamphan
22. Air Marshal Nawi Maharakhaka

23. Air Chief Marshal Bancha Mekwichai
24. Air Marshal Bandit Chotithanaphiban
25. Vice Marshal Bandit Suwong
26. Bunsom Martin
27. Prakop Tuchinda
28. Gen Prachuap Suntharangkun
29. Prachit Yotsunthon
30. Col Prathum Phibunphanuwat
31. Praphut Na Nakhon
32. Vice Adm Praphat Chanthawirat
33. Air Marshal Prapha Wetchapan
34. Maj Gen Prayat Rotphothong
35. Air Vice Marshal Prayat Ditsayasirin
36. Gen Prayut Charumani
37. Prasop Rattanakon
38. Maj Gen Prasat Wimonsinlapin
39. Maj Gen Pricha Chawiphat
40. Plang Michun
41. Gen Pin Thamassi
42. Air Chief Marshal Phaniang Kantarat
43. Maj Gen Phisit Hemabut
44. Phisan Munlasatsathon
45. Capt Lamian Bunyaman
46. Air Marshal Wathit Holasut
47. Gen Wat Panchawanuson
48. Wichan Niwatwong
49. Group Captain Wimon Wiriyawit
50. Vice Adm Wichian Sangkharattanakit
51. Air Marshal Wira Thaikla
52. Lt Gen Chak Buntharakun
53. Siri Atipho
54. Col Sa-nguan Khamwongsa
55. Lt Gen Som Khattaphan
56. Air Marshal Somphon Burutrattanaphan
57. Somphop Hotrakit
58. Somphop Susangkorakan
59. Vice Adm Samak Saivong
60. Sukhum Thirawat
61. Suchat Kowatthanakun
62. Suthi Singsane
63. Khunying Suwatthana Phetthongkham
64. Vice Adm Suraphon Saengchot
65. Gen Soem Na Nakhon
66. Sano Unakun
67. Lt Gen Sawaeng Chamonchan
68. Vice Adm Sophon Suyansetthakon
69. Adm Amon Sirikaya
70. Air Chief Marshal Amphon Khondi

- 71. Lt Gen At Chatnakrop
- 72. Col Athon Chonhenchop
- 73. Adm Udom Phumhiran
- 74. Maj Gen Anek Bunyathi
- 75. Rear Adm Annuai Iampuro

This is to be effective from 22 April 1981.

Announced on 25 April 1980, being the 36th year under the reign of the present king.

Countersigned by Gen Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister.

CSO: 4207/32

END

**END OF**

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**DATE FILMED**

May 15, 1981

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